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VOL. 1 NO. 183 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden wit	Tons
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Salsetti ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON	Rs. 945	Rs. 840-8		or Rs. 792.

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For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5560	6th Nov	28th Nov.

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York Building,
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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta .. A&C	7680*	12th Mar..	16th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester .. A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9234*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore .. A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles* ..	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	603	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 3rd Oct. * 6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 6th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 9th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Tuesday 7th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 4th October.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

3rd October, 1913.
161

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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only,

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Managing Director.
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STANDARD OILCO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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etc. etc. etc.

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THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The "Daily Telegraph," London, in its report of the British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwood's exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set [illegible] daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were t[illegible]." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi [illegible] of the eighteenth century, harpsichords or [illegible] long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauc[illegible] lectures and historical recitals. A[illegible] an early piano made in 1766 f[illegible] into quarter tones by way of [illegible] other early instruments in[illegible] drawer is pulled out; [illegible] Sir George Smart in [illegible] square piano fitted w[illegible] transpose the keyl[illegible] zeal for completen[illegible] his senses could [illegible] the historical s[illegible] Isaacs Hawki[illegible] and possibly [illegible] melancholy [illegible] mechanism [illegible] Broadw[illegible] prise [illegible] mine[illegible] glo[illegible] w[illegible] d[illegible]

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of the disturbing results which attend [illegible] of a full-bodied [illegible] House, R. D.

[illegible] ambitious youth [illegible]rk as an ASSISTANT in a Cotton Weaving [illegible]. Must have [illegible] cost accounts [illegible]n machinery [illegible]mill. Good [illegible]andidate.

[illegible]LONAVLA [illegible]ner leaving [illegible] Orchard, [illegible]alled. Deonavla. 0506

[illegible]MOTOR [illegible]S. The [illegible]2½ and [illegible], and [illegible]s shaft [illegible]. Hand [illegible]n. Two- [illegible]terproof [illegible]el, as [illegible]p. r. [illegible]igle-Cy- [illegible]700 [illegible]nder, [illegible]rfect [illegible]or de- [illegible]speci- [illegible]e offer [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] will [illegible]tan- [illegible]gues

[illegible]s, [illegible]as.

[illegible]ASS. [illegible]n by [illegible], in [illegible] for [illegible]ete. [illegible]ply

WANTED.

WANTED.—Thorough practical English Flour Miller, out from Home, seeks POST. First Class Credentials, Home and Indian. Any system. W. HARDEN, North-West Tannery, Cawnpore.

WANTED—A TYPIST with good knowledge of English who must be a cyclist. Also a CANVASSER having experience of House Agency, and Estate brokery. Apply sharp Box No. 76 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0548

WANTED—For work on mission buildings at Palampur (Rs. 135,000—Experienced European Overseer. Testimonials must accompany application.—Apply REV. R. H. H. HASLAM, M. S. C. C., Kangra, Punjab.

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The post is on the temporary establishment i.e. non-pensionable.

[illegible] sending copies of genuine [illegible]s to the undersigned.

[illegible]ATSON, Major, R.E., [illegible], Bombay, M. W. S.,

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FOR SALE—MOTO-REVE. Light weight. Two Horse Power. Very Economical. Quite new. Sell. Rs. 475.

ALLDAYS. Three Horse Power. Good order. Rs. 230.

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FOR SALE, very fine collection of CEYLON MOTHS, and good one of BUTTERFLIES: (Lepidoptera); in tight wooden cases, scientifically named, arranged in order Rs. 3,000.

Also collection of PREHISTORIC CEYLON STONES and of LAND SHELLS, Rs. 500.

The property of the lately deceased Mr. John Pole. Open to offers. Apply to

H. E. POLE, ESQ., Penrhos Galboda, Ceylon.

FOR SALE—OWNER SHORTLY LEAVING INDIA— "LADDIE" Bl. W. G., 7 years. I. P. A. C. (very well measured. Has been through R. F. A Riding School. Broken to harness. A handsome pony up to 14 stone. Fast and handy, will make a 1st class Polo pony. Vetted sound in May 1912, and has not been laid up since. Open to veterinary examination ..... Rs. 1,000 or near offer.

Dog Cart, rubber tyres (by Stephens, Bombay). Dark green with narrow red line, in good order, a well balanced easy running cart 350

Set of black English Breast Harness, brass mounted, for horse 14—15 hands, (new last year), in very good order..... 65

Hunting Saddle (by Sowter) 12 lbs., plain flap, in very fair order 30

Hunting Saddle (by Middlemore) 10 lbs., plain flap, in fair order 30

Hunting Saddle (by N. W. T. Co.) 10 lbs., plain flap. new last year, in very good order... 25

A Jost's Radio Fan, geared up to 500 revolutions a minute, perfect working order. In wood box. Cost Rs. 155..... 70

[illegible] 5-Candle Candelabra [illegible] plate) as good as new. 70

[illegible] E. P. engraved glass [illegible] for peg tumblers [illegible] Claret glasses, [illegible] Wine ,, ... 60

[illegible]h bath room [illegible]randah in [illegible] 75

[illegible]NATCHBULL,

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL, *General Traffic Manager.*

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. TAIYABI.

THE above named steamer having arrived in this port will enter Prince's Dock "A" Shed and be ready for discharging on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant. Consignees of cargo are requested to send in their B/L at once at our office.

A. M. JEEVANJEE & CO., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—

Kodibag, near Karwar, on the 11th November, 1913.

Teak logs 57,250 cft., teak poles 2,089, sissum logs 840 cft. and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 10,725 cft.

Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 18th November, 1913.

Teak logs 11,000 cft., sissum 400 cft., and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 42,000 cft.

For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

A. C. HILEY, Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara.

Karwar, 23rd September, 1913.

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FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT, consisting of:—

Two Pumps, Tweddells, suitable for Steam pressure, off 90 to 100 lbs. per square inch, and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

Two Accumulators, Tweddells system, with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke, suitable for above.

Four Gap, Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of steel hydraulic piping bends and trees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

All the above in good order, one set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1913.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1913-1914 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO. Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th October, to the 25th October, 1913, both days inclusive

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.		Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr.	Manmad.....	Dep.	7-24
8-18	,,	Bhopal.....	,,	21-16
11-4	,,	Bina	,,	18-32
13-25	,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41	,,	Muttra.....	,,	10-19
21- 0	,,		,,	8-0
21-39	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
22- 9	Dep.	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7-5
23-10	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24	,,	Saharanpur....	,,	3-38
3-0	,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,,	Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,,	Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33	,,	Lahore	,,	20- 0
16-5	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment.....	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H.M
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.		Arr.	1-30
5-33	Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15	Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.				Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
13-35	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.		Arr.	15-20
16-20	Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,,	Cawnpore.....	,,	11-45
20- 0	Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-45

A. C. RUMBOLL, *General Traffic Manager.*

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1913.

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3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1913-1914 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO. Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th October, to the 25th October, 1913, both days inclusive

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Addition for Spinning Room, etc., over Bailing Bundling and Card Rooms, in the compound of the Union Mills Ltd., at Delisle Road Parel, will be received on Friday the 10th October 1913 at 2-0 P. M. (S. T.) at the office of the undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 400/- Four hundred.

Plans conditions of Contract and Specification of work, may be seen at the office of the Undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3/- Three per each set.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co. F.R., I.B.A., etc., Architects etc., Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 3rd October, 1913. 0544

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GNEERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1913, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1913.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1913-1914 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th October, 1913, to 26th October, 1913, both days, inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 844 of 1913.

WALJI SHAMJI and Company, a firm carrying on business in Moolji Jeitha Cloth Market outside the Fort, of Bombay suing on behalf of themselves and the other creditors of Ballabhji Shivji late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAI MOTIBAI widow of VALLABHJI SHIVJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay.
2. BAI NATHIBAI daughter of the said VALLABHJI SHIVJI a minor under the age of 18 years by her Guardian-ad-litem of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort and
3. Shivji Devkaran of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit on behalf of themselves and the other creditors of VaHabhji Shivji late of Bombay Hindu Merchant deceased praying (a) That the estate of the said Vallabhji Shivji may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, and an account taken of the property and assets belonging to the said estate.

(b) That a decree may be passed in favour of the plaintiffs against the estate of the deceased Vallabhji Shivji for the sum of Rs. 6,650/- with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 10th day of November, 1912, till payment.

(c) That in the meantime the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from alienating dealing or parting with the estate of the deceased Vallabhji Shivji.

(d) That a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate.

(e) That all necessary orders may be made, steps, taken directions given and accounts taken as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit.

(f) That the plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for and

(g) That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require

And that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the hearing of this suit for the 14th day of October 1913.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1913.

A. M. KAJIJI, Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, The 1st day of October, 1913.

The 1st day of October.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Plaintiffs Attorneys. 0517

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

The Greatest Detective Drama Ever Produced.

5000 Feet Long—4 Parts.

PROTEA

A GREAT SENSATIONAL ECLAIR SUBJECT.

A film that surpasses even the famous **ZIGOMAR** series. Produced by the same Artistes that took part in the **ZIGOMAR** productions.

THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

Don't fail to see it! The chance of a lifetime!

***3 SHOWS:** of 1½ Hours.*

6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45,

***PRIZE SHOWS**—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.*

300

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 to 8; (8-30 to 9-30; pictures only).

12 MARVELLOUS JAPS 12.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio and just going to Europe on tour.

Acrobats Contortionists Equibrists	The Human Aeroplanes	Globe, Ladder and Wire-walkers.

Remarkable FEATS OF DARING.

Don't fail to see "PROTEA."

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the HOTEL MAJESTIC, Bombay, room No. 34.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD CHARITY TOURNAMENT.

Saturday Oct. 4th 1913.

Bombay Gymkhana.

vs.

G. I. P. Rly.

Monday Oct. 6th 1913.

Winners of Gymkhana & G. I. P. Rly.

vs.

Bombay Athletic.

Kick off 5-30 both nights.

Admission Re. 1.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

CRAWFORD & CO. Bombay, 1st October, 1913. 251

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, OUT OF FORT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official-Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moosa Haji Lesa, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd day October, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), the right, title and Interest of the said Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO., (Contd.)

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with its message, tenement and buildings, standing thereon. Situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla, in the District and Registration, Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 104 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 849, New No. 8014, Old Survey No. 1779 and New Survey No. 1081 and Assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6229 and Street No. 46-48 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Moosa Adam Patel Masker Mistry and on the South by the property of Bhias Jacob.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, Apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Solicitors for the Official Assignee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF HUNGARIAN, FEZ, CYCLE, BENGALORE, MAHARAJA AND CHRISTY'S CAPS, AND LEATHER STRIPES FOR CAPS, SHOP FURNITURE AND AUSTRIAN SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the shop situate at Shaik Memon Street, out of Fort (Next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market) on SUNDAY the 5th October and TUESDAY the 7th October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the shop goods consisting of Bengalore Maharaja, Cycle and Christy's caps, waist-bands useful to Moghals, leather stripes for caps, Austrian safe, gadlas, takias, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of and the balance to be paid for, within two days after the day of sale.

N. B.:—Private offers for the whole lot will be taken by the undersigned previous to the two days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COLLARS, BRACES, SILK AND COTTON BOWS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, SILK NECK TIES, READY MADE CLOTHES, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., AT SITARAM BUILDING, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Ahmed Haji Ally Memon an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th day of October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Sitaram Buildings near the Crawford Market, goods in the shop of the above named insolvent such as collars, braces, silk, and cotton bows, felt hats, straw hats, silk neck ties, ready made clothes sliding glass door cupboards, shelves, tables, chairs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES JAPANESE VASES, JARDINEERS, ETC., ETC.

ON MONDAY the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, a consignment of 14 cases Japanese goods arrived shortly per s.s. "Rangoon Maru", from Kobe in Japan consisting of awatu vases, jardineers, koros, dishes, bowls, bishow plates, fire pans, jardineers with stands, cups, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Goods on view from Saturday.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, easy, chairs, cup-boards single-glass door almiras, writing and dressing tables, phonographs with records; safes, etc.

By order of R. B. Patell, Esq., Bar-at-law, Head Clerk, Insolvency Debtor's Court, High Court:—

2 writing desks, 12 cupboards with pigeon holes, suitable for Solicitors' Office use, book shelf, one copying press.

At 3 p.m., (S. T.).

One Consignment of Japanese goods ex. s.s. "Rangoon Maru".

At 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tired Victoria.

1 rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vussonjee Sons and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickalwady Tardeo, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd October, 1913, at 4 p.m., (B.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Haji Khanoo Moosa.

3,000 bags flour "Anchor Brand" Household household pocket, superfine and export manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within two days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

MENESSE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recordeds at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature during day is in excess and in defect at night at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Rajputana and clear in Sind. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is above the average at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places: the minimum is higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen on the Malabar coast and local in the south Konkan: Cochin records nearly one inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in some places to the south of Latitude 16° N., th where conditions are favourable for local thunderstorms.

Rain in local showers is likely on the west coast to the south of Ratnagiri. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 2nd of October 1913.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bandare	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	91	75.0	85	.. 0.00	..	—0.01
Jask	93	73.9	74	.. 0.00	..	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	101.3	84.1	58	.. 0.00	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.8	70.0	55	.. 10.28	..	+5.55
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	101.9	66.2	54	.. 18.09	..	+2.97
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	99.5	68.3	52	.. 13.66	..	—9.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	98.6	72.0	76	.. 18.83	..	—13.69
Allahabad	97.6	73.0	71	.. 22.36	..	—12.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.1	71.3	64	.. 2.91	..	×0.65
Karachi	85·0	72·0	82	.. 12·01	..	5·88
Ajmer	96.6	79.2	56	.. 11.16	..	—7.70
Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	72.0	78	.. 38.37	..	+25.08
Dwarka	86.3	77.2	86	.. 17.35	..	+3.68
Veraval	84.1	72.8	82	.. 24.55	..	+7.49
Rajkot	95.1	68.8	78	.. 28.55	..	+3.06
Bhavnagar Para.	90.0	70.8	80	.. 35.95	..	+16.31
Surat	93.4	72.6	78	.. 37.46	..	—1.95
Ahmedabad	96.1	73.7	71	.. 35.61	..	×6.78
Deesa	93.3	66.4	68	.. 35.15	..	+11.95
Neemuch	95.9	66.0	53	.. 23.89	..	—3.14
Indore	93.1	67.1	70	0.07 36.48	..	+6.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.3	65.3	64	.. 30.82	..	—19.96
Saugor	96.3	67.6	37	.. 22.92	..	—10.46
Hoshangabad	96.1	67.4	69	.. 36.31	..	—9.30
Khandwa	97.7	72.7	50	.. 38.15	..	+10.71
Akola	99.2	68.3	55	.. 26.78	..	—1.65
Amraoti	98.8	68.8	48	.. 34.77	..	+5.47
Nagpur	98.6	69.8	56	.. 43.25	..	—0.35
Chanda	95.5	69.5	69	.. 50.99	..	+3.13
Raipur	94.7	73.6	80	.. 35.33	..	—9.05
KONKAN						
Bombay	87.9	78.2	80	.. 68.61	..	—0.32
Ratnagiri	86.3	77.9	85	.. 68.03	..	—27.93
Mormugao	84.0	76.7	93	.. 85.40	..	—0.86
Karwar	84.7	76.0	93	0.15 86.29	..	—25.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.9	69.1	59	.. 14.87	..	—4.26
Ahmednagar	95.1	70.5	54	.. 20.82	..	+2.62
Poona	93.0	72.3	83	.. 23.88	..	+2.99
Sholapur	96.8	74.6	36	.. 11.97	..	—11.34
Bijapur	93.2	74.3	61	.. 11.64	..	—3.39
Belgaum	84.3	66.5	90	.. 36.14	..	—2.55
Aurangabad	94.4	75.8	46	0.03 21.33	..	—5.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.1	69.2	63	.. 36.89	..	+0.71
Hyderabad	95.8	74.2	67	.. 14.57	..	—9.73
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.8	75.3	78	.. 87.88	..	—21.48
Calicut	82.3	72.6	84	0.60 80.88	..	—8.33
Cochin	85.7	73.2	80	0.98 70.84	..	—2.49
Colombo	85.5	75.0	86	0.09 15.56	..	—5.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	79.2	81	.. 14.31	..	—9.32
Bellary	95.0	?	73	.. 7.47	..	—3.78
Cuddapah	93.5	76.5	72	.. 8.61	..	—11.36
Madras	93.5	78.0	81	.. 6.97	..	—9.55
Bangalore	83.8	66.3	88	.. 16.88	..	—3.03
Coimbatore	88.4	71.8	66	.. 3.52	..	—2.28
Trichinopoly	93.1	75.8	59	.. 6.34	..	—5.54
Negapatam	93.2	77.7	81	.. 11.04	..	+0.11

A FACTORY ACT CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Govind Ramji, head jobber, of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, appeared the other day for judgment for employing two minor boys without certificates, and was fined Rs. 50 in all, viz., Rs. 25 in each case.

On the 9th August Mr. W. Whitakar, Inspector of Factories, visited the mills and on finding the two boys on the premises summoned the accused and laid the charge accordingly.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Disturbance in the Bay gave further heavy rain at Chittagong and subsequently disappeared. Rainfall in the south Peninsula has decreased. It has been nearly general in Malabar, fairly general in Burma and Assam; and local in Bengal. A few falls also occurred in the north-east of the United Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Akyab one inch; Mandalay, Maymyo, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar three quarters; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong seven, Saugor Island and Gorakhpur two; Cochin one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 1st October 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	inches 29·795
Temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees 82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 78.1
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 76.5
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ 0·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. ..	4·8
Maximum temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees 87.9
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 79.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	NW,NNW NE,E,NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	miles 139
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	inch 0·09
Total fall during month	.. .. ..	00·46
Total fall during year	.. .. ..	68 61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 2nd October	.. ..	0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd October 1913 was 29.053 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of tide height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water		Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft in
Thurs.	2	m 0	20	20 1
		0	23 a	38 10
Fri.	3	m 1	4	29 10
		1	2 a	28 1
Satur.	4	m 1	56	29 1
		1	42 a	27 0
Sun.	5	m 2	40	28 0
		2	25 a	25 8
Mon.	6	m 3	39	26 10
		3	16 a	24 4
Tues.	7	m 4	50	25 9
		4	26 a	23 3
Wed.	8	m 6	23	25 3
		6	16 a	22 9

1913		Low water		Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		
	Oct.	h.	m.	in
Thurs.	2	m 6	9	15 11
		6	24 a	13 9
Fri.	3	m 6	53	16 5
		7	4 a	13 8
Satur.	4	m 7	39	17 3
		7	45 a	14 2
Sun.	5	m 8	31	18 5
		8	29 a	15 2
Mon.	6	m 9	40	20 9
		9	22 a	17 10
Tues.	7	m 11	43	21 3
		10	33 a	19 2
Wed.	8			*
		1	25 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2. (Thurs.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27 m
3. (Fri.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26 m
4. (Satur.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25 m
5. (Sun.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25 m
6. (Mon.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 24 m
7. (Tues.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23 m
8. (Wed.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M.
New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M.
First Quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 3.

945. *Singalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

962. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 7th instant at 6. 45 P.M.

963. *Parade.*—Detail of Company Parades.
I. A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 8th inst. at 5. 30 P.M.
II. D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7 A.M. and Friday at 6 P.M.
III. F" Company will parade at Head Quarters, Council Road, at 6. 15 P.M. on Wednesday the 8th instant.
IV. G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 8th instant at 7. 30 A.M. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on parade.

964. *Recruits Parade.*— G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters Council Road, every Friday at 6. 30 P.M.

965. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D" Company:—
No. 7576 Vol. A. Albuquerque
No. 7577 Vol. J. Siqueira
No. 7578 Vol. A. D. Montalegre
No. 7579 Vol. J. Homan
No. 7580 Vol. S. Vaz.
No. 7581 Vol. J. D'Souza
No. 7582 Vol. D. J. Riberro.

(Sd) F. H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol.Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Oct 2

226 *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will be parade at Head Quarters on Friday next at 6-30 P M

227 *Gun Drill Nos 1and 2 Companies.*—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Saturday the 4th October 1913, at 5-30 P M for 7-5 inch Gun Drill
Dress:—Khaki with Helmets
The second Spoon Shoot of the Season will be held at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next Distances 200,500 and 600 Yards Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 A.M. Victoria Terminus at 6-10 A.M.

(Sd) A. D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON Oct. 1.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74; Copper Braziers £89½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13·6; value.

Arrivals.—Strathlyon City of York.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; Sep-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Oct.-Nov.; Dunkirk sellers easier.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London, sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1½; Oct.-Nov.; sellers easier.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-6½; value Nov.-Dec.; quieter not much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½; sellers Jan.-March; quieter sellers more disposed to give way. German Beet-root 88 % 9-3½; sellers September; opened quiet closed steady. 9-8½; sellers May E.A.R & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady but very quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 12; Sep.-Oct.; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; value. steady yesterday price 9-8½; sellers May.

Java Sugar.—Still idle no change.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 36-6; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 38-3; General Tone of Tallow Auction Easier.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers Easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-18; Oct.-Nov.; Hull sellers quiet.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON Oct. 1.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs.1,20,00,000

Rs.10,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 5,30,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs18,80,000
Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Madras.
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3-32 Min. Rate) received 75 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 3-32 (Min. Rate) received 75 per cent.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs.75,00,000 were alloted to Calc. }
Rs. 11,20,000 „ „ to Bombay } Rs.1,01,20,000
Rs.15,00,000 „ „ to Madras. }
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-8 (Min. Rate received 75 % above that rate in full
Tenders on Bombay at 1-8 (Min. Rate received 75 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·13
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs.1,16,80,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,20,00,000
Bills on Madras Rs. 1,90,000 @ 1-4 1-8

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Bank of England rate of discount is five per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Consols 2½ %	73 9-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·25
Rentes 3 %	88½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·44½
Bar Silver Spot	28 5-16
„ 2 months hence	28 5-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % 17 April 1913.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,150,000 for Egypt	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 7-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 7-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 7-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) „ „	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 2.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market to-day maintained a firm tone and an improvement of about annas two was noticed over yesterday's closing quotation. The Market opened at Rs. 95 but steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-2 for 31st October delivery. Business on a moderate scale was reported to-day.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a dull tone to-day and in the absence of brisk business very few fluctuations were reported during the course of the day.

Fazuls opened at Rs. 615 but closed at Rs. 607-8 for Mahurat.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 550 to Rs. 555 for Mahurat.

Currimbhais improved to Rs. 230.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 322-8 and Swans at Rs. 275.

Petits were placed at Rs. 3,065 x.d.

Swadeshis declined to Rs. 1,555 and Centrals to Rs. 1,985 for Mahurat.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,405 x.d. for Mahurat and Colabas declined to Rs. 1,420 x.d.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares received a spurt to-day and lots of shares were placed at prices varying from Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 60.

Bank of India Shares declined to Rs. 65.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares changed hands at Rs. 21.

Tata Hydro Ordinarys improved to Rs. 1,055.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinarys declined to Rs. 83-8 and Deferreds Rs. 164.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

There is good demand for money in the open market and further decreases are shown in the last balances at the Bank of Bengal, the percentage working out at 34.13 as against 37.39 last week and 32.76 the week before.

The exchange market is steady, today with no change in yesterday's quotations. In the share market coal investments are steady to firm with more business doing.

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of Bengal no change was made in the rate of interest on demand loans which remains at 6 per cent. June values are still sagging slowly downwards and from Rs. 83 per bale the price has travelled to Rs. 82. Mills are, however, not ready buyers and when sellers quoted Rs. 81 just before exchange closed this evening there were but few purchasers even at this much more accommodating figure.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier moderate business	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Buyers operating Quietly Lancashire labour situation considered serious.	
Mid. Americans	7·71 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·35 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13.61 Mar. 13.66.
New York Official noon call Jan 13.6 Mar. 713.71
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13.85 Mar 13.93

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·39	7·40
N. D.	7·32	7·33
D. J.	7·31	7·32
J. F.	7·31	7·32
F. M.	7·31	7·32
M. A.	7·31	7·32
A. M.	7·31	7·32
M. J.	7·30	7·31
J. J.	7.28	7·29
J. A.		7·27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·40	7·47
N. D.	7·33	7·39
D. J.	7·32	7·38
J. F.	7·32	7·38
F. M.	7·32	7·38
M. A.	7·32	7·38
A. M.	7·32	7·38
M. J.	7·31	7·38
J. J.	7·29	7·36

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 2.

American markets are higher to-day by nearly 20 points. The Bureau Report is due to-day at Washington noon time. Miss Giles indicate 63.7 per cent. showing a deterioration of 6.2 per cent. and estimates total crop 13,500,000 bales. We expect the Bureau in the neighbourhood of 61 per cent. which would be a very bullish factor.

Manchester lock out is only a bluff. Those bearishly inclined hide themselves behind the statement that the trade is bad and will not follow the advance. Those who are committed on the short side must read "The Merchant of Venice" and see how exacting Shylock was; so in the same way the spinners will exact every pound of cotton against their contracts that can be had this season, to Crop prospects continue miserable in both Atlantic and Gulf States and we estimate 13 million maximum and higher prices eventually.

Growths.	ine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	258½	..	25-1-14
H.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	
J. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	274	..	
Do.	..	27	..	
Do.	..	..	..	
Do.	..	..	..	
M. G. Sind Punjal (Railway terms)	..	..	..	
M. G. Khandesian	..	..	..	
M G. Khau Sanawad	..	..	..	
M. G. Hingan	..	..	..	
M. G. Ward ganghat	..	..	..	
M. G. Ampt	..	..	..	
M. G. Yeo	..	..	..	
M. G. D Pulgau	..	..	..	
M. G. Ak gaum	..	..	..	
Do.	..	..	..	
Do.	..	..	..	
M. G. staple	..	..	..	
M. G. Staple Guara	..	..	..	
M. G. O	..	..	..	
M. G. bani	..	..	..	
M. G. N	..	..	..	
M. G.	..	..	..	
Do	..	..	..	
Do. G	..	..	..	
M.	..	..	..	
M.	..	..	..	
Di	..	..	..	
Wes	..	..	..	
M. G.	..	..	..	
M. G.	..	..	..	
M. G	..	..	..	
H.	..	..	..	
M	..	..	..	
M	..	..	..	

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

During the week ending 30th September 1913, there was moderate to slight rain in parts of the Presidency proper except north Gujarat. The rain was beneficial but is still insufficient in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum and Kolhapur. The standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Rewa Kantha, by locusts in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and Nawabshah and by insects in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar and Bijapur; they were withering for want of rain in parts of Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara. Harvesting of Kharif crops generally continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, and sowing has commenced in some places. The supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar. The public health was generally good. Prices have a tendency to fall in parts of Sind and are fluctuating in the Deccan. The quantities of food grains purchasable per rupees in Sind were normal to 37 per cent. less than normal. The quantities in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Gujarat	14 to 21
Konkan	9 to 34
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 48

Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th September were 30 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan, July	13%'	1,655
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1.735
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1.450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	13-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	29-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6½%	13
Specia BankRs. 50	Jan-July	9%	59
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15'	do.	10%	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7%	£21
£12 B	do.	7%	£21
ongkong an dShanghai Banking Corp'	Feb.Aug	£4	£87
stern Bank, Ld, £24	New	5%	85
tional Bank of ndia £12	Sep,Mar	14%	4079

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct	25	910
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	2257-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	700 X D
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	520
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	240
Central India	May-Nov	55	1080
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	625
Chinoi Silk	..	20	800
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1415 X D
Coronation Mills	Mar -Sep.	Nil,'	448
Connaught	do.	Nil.'	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Cresuent	Mar-Sep.	5	110 X D
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	552-8
David	May-Nov	20	185
Edward Sassoon	..	8	140
Emperor Edward	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	607-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,450 XD
Finlay Mills	..	15	325 X D
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.'	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	103-12
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	500
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	908
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	147-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil'	
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	
Jewraj Baloo	May	10	
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.'	
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec		
Khatao	May-Nov		
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug.		
Lakshmi Cotton	April		
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec		
Madras United	June-I		
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-		
Meyer Sassoon	..		
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl		
Nawab of Cambay	..		
New Great Eastern	..		
New City of Bombay	..		
Phoenix	..		
Presidency	..		
Ripon	..		
Sassoon Cotton	..		
Sasscon Silk	..		
Sholapore	..		
S. Maffatlia	..		
Standard M	..		
Sun	..		
Surat B	..		
Swan	..		
Swad	..		
Tex	..		
Un	..		
V	..		

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October. 2nd

S. S. Nera	Vallat	Marseilles	September 17
S. S. Trasport Rewa	Ker	Soutkempton	September 12

DEPARTURES.

October. 2nd

S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh via	Karachi
S. S. Vormaerts	Clinuak	Trieste etc	

The following vessel obtain her portclearance on Thursday:—

S. S. Duneric	Tullock	New York

The following vessel began to load on Thursday.-

Steamer	Taiyabi	for Mauritius

THURSDAY, October 2nd 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed.Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
B. Nordmark	Liming	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & N. India	Falbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
D. & E. Risalder	Tomos	T. M. & Co
F. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
G. Rahmani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
H. Clan Maclaren	Phillips	J. F

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

STABLES IN RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES.

ARE THEY A NUISANCE?

The adjourned September meeting was held yesterday, afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

The meeting considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a copy of the report from the Drainage Engineer, giving the cause of the nuisance near Back Bay and the manner in which it would be remedied. The report stated as follows:

"With reference to the smells perceived in Back Bay during last June and July, I have the honour to state that owing to the abnormal rainfall during these months all the main sewers in Bombay were so surcharged that relief had to be given by opening the connections to the storm water drains. One of these drains discharges into Back Bay near Marine Lines Station and affords relief to the Queen's Road sewer. I would also point out that for about 3 weeks past, sullage has been discharged into Back Bay from the Ovoid main sewer in Queen's Road and Thakurdwar Road, having collapsed. The work of repairing the sewer is in hand, but the recent heavy rai[illegible]d the high spring tides at th[illegible]lew Moon, the high[illegible]ar have pre-[illegible]ied out [illegible]inted [illegible]the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club continued their annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday when the Competition was for the seniors by Medal play, prizes being awarded for the best scratch and also the best handicap scores. Conditions were ideal for good golf, and it was anticipated some good returns would be made. Somehow, however, the scores this year have not been up to former years' and this is difficult to account for as the course is in really good playing condition and the greens have been wonderfully true and have stood the heavy strain they have been put to in a remarkable manner. In past years it has been the rule rather than the exception for scratch players to be round the five holes in 40 or thereabouts, but this year a return of 43 or 44 has been quite good enough to win. There was a slight improvement in the competition, now reported, as quite a number made returns, 45 and under, and in one case on the second day a competitor was round in 40, which is four strokes better than "Bogey" score. After the end of the first nine holes, Lattey was at the head of the list in the scratch competition with a steady round of 43, Coombs and Jessop coming second with 44, but none of these proved to be the ultimate winner as Macbeth, who took 45 for the first nine holes, came in with an excellent 40 on the second day and won the scratch competition with 85, two strokes better than Lattey and Coombs who tied for second place. Macbeth's score read as follows:—

First day.—5, 4, 6, 4, 7, 4, 6, 4, 5—45.

Second day.—5, 5, 3, 5, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4—40.

It will be seen from the above that he was a little erratic on Tuesday, but played a steady game on Wednesday and took the two holes on the oval which are a "Bogey" 5 and 6 respectively in 4 each. He had an excellent chance of a 3 at the sixth but was weak with his putter. Coombs had a good chance of winning up to the last hole, where a four would have won the competition, but he topped his drive into the screen and took seven for the hole. Macbeth also heads the list in the handicap prize but having won the scratch event he gives way to Coombs and Lattey who tied for second place and will now play off for the handicap competition. As these two also tie for the second scratch prize and as neither can take two prizes, there will be some difficulty in deciding the winner of the second scratch, as if the loser in the play off take the second scratch prize, then Begbie will take second handicap, but if he take the second handicap prize then Aitken and Jessop will have to play off for the second scratch prize as they are level with 89.

ENGLAND'S MISFORTUNE.

England, who has been doing so well all the meeting, and was again in the winning for the second prize in the scratch competition, was unfortunately disqualified as in driving to the second hole his ball in some mysterious way disappeared. Another player had seen a ball which he took to be England's lying in the fairway and informed him of its position, but on England going to look for it, it was nowhere to be found. Under the rules of golf if a ball be lost in a medal competition, the player has to return to the place from which it was played and play another ball, losing a stroke and distances, but if a ball be displaced by an agency outside the competition, it may be replaced and played without penalty. As the ball had been seen by another competitor England thought it had been removed by someone and therefore dropped another as near the place as possible, but on the matter being brought before the committee it was decided that the ball must be considered as lost, as neither England nor his opponent had seen it removed. As in the case of a lost ball it is necessary for the competitor to return and play another under the penalty of the loss of a stroke and distance, he was disqualified. The following are the details of the two days' play:—

	1st round	2nd round	result.
N. B. Macbeth	45	40	85
E. E. Coombs	44	43	87
H. P. T. Gattey	43	44	87
T. N. Begbie	46	43	89
R. Aitken	45	44	89
H. S. Adhir	46	45	91
M. F. Nicholson	48	44	92
J. W. Jessop	44	48	92
E. Hargreaves	45	48	93
P. M. D. Sanderson	49	47	96
B. H. Lockhead	46	50	96
J. H. Hardie	48	48	96
C. H. Roberts	52	45	97
I. W. Marshall	50	47	97
J. Skelton	51	48	99
T. H. Watts	49	51	100
F. Hollinghurst	50	51	101

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

	score	handicap	result.
N. B. Macbeth	85	—3	82
E. E. Coombs	87	scr.	87
H. P. T. Gattey	87	scr.	87
T. N. Begbie	89	scr.	89
P. M. D. Sanderson	96	—6	90
B. H. Lockhead	96	—6	90
R. Aitken	89	—2	91
E. Hargreaves	93	scr.	93
J. H. Hardie	96	—3	93
I. W. Marshall	97	—4	93
J. Skelton	99	—6	93
M. F. Nicholson	92	2	94
J. W. Jessop	92	2	94
H. S. Adair	91	4	95
T. H. Watts	100	—5	95
F. Hollinghurst	101	—6	95
C. H. Roberts	97	scr.	97

MR. ASQUITH'S GOLF.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES THROUGH STRIKE OF CADDIES.

In the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of September, 12, there is recounted an amusing experience of Mr. Asquith and his son, Mr. Cyril Asquith, while playing golf at Lossiemouth yesterday. On arriving at the links the Prime Minister was met with the intelligence that the caddies were on strike. While aggravating to Mr. Asquith the circumstances were entertaining to the onlookers.

After a little time had elapsed the dealock was removed by a newspaper lad offering his services to the harassed golfer, who gladly accepted. As a result Mr. Asquith's carefully guarded score is a secret no longer. Though given a stroke a hole by his son, the Prime Minister was trounced by 3 and 2. Details: Out, 7 6 5 5 5 6 7 7 6—54; In, 6 8 6 6 7 4 5 6 6—54.

After stating that the strike was due to the Insurance Act, the journal describes the scene as Mr. Asquith entered the enclosure, saying "Caddie?" to the caddie-master. Alas (laments the reporter) he who perhaps could command the whole of Britain's forces on land and sea could not secure at that moment even the services of a little boy.

The caddie-master apologised profusely; the fiat had gone forth, and he could do nothing. "But what about these lads?" persisted the Prime Minister, indicating with a sweep of his hand a company of big, ungainly youths who sprawled within the caddies' lawful domains.

"Oh, you can't have them," was the hasty response. "Why?" was the instant question. "Well," said the caddie-master with an awkwardness pardonable in the circumstances, "the Insurance Act, you know, sir. We're not allowed by the club to have boys over sixteen because they're over age, and would have to be insured, but" (in a burst of confidence) "they'd be highly honoured to carry sir, if you'd take them as friends of yours."

"But they're not friends of mine," said Mr. Asquith and looking from the caddies to the Prime Minister one could not doubt it.

It was then that the volunteer in the form of a "Journal" youth came nobly to the rescue. No caddie could be found for Mr. Cyril Asquith, who cheerfully shouldered his clubs.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The following are the horses left in for the Poona Seventh Extra Meeting, to be held on Saturday, the 4th October:—

OCTOBER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Polish 10-6, Paul Pry 10-3, Kilbirnie 9-5, Forfeit 8-9, Seigniev[illegible]arry 6-7, Lady 7-9, Eagle Bird 7-7, Gle[illegible]d 6-0, Douglas 6-2, Portland—Distance 7 furlongs.

MOFUSSIL.

Divn. 1.—Trustee 9-2, Mexico 8-12, Sweden 8-12, Harry Johnson 8-12, Mysore 8-2, Ream 7-12, Financier 7-10, Golden Ducat 7-9, Ya Nasib 7-8, Kokab 7-5, Tenbreuse 7-5, Welcome 7-4, Dilkhush 7-0.

Divn. 2.—Yungi Dunya 9-0, Ajmer 8-13, German Silver 8-12, Last Chance 8-12, Occident 8-11, Maidania 8-11, Khedavi Miseer 8-4, Sir Malt 8-3, Bhatty Chief 8-2, Mahakoom 8-2, Aden 8-2, English Mail 8-1, Jesoor 7-11, Thabashir 7-9, Moonif 7-7, Mutar 7-5.

NEW PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Divn. 1.—Pendil 11-2, Zaki Pasha 9-7, Minerva 8-13, Soomsam 8-11, British King 8-10, Zigomar 7-13, Dilkhush 7-11, Redwood 7-10, Ben Hur 7-10, Occident 7-8, Maasal 7-8, Maidania 7-7, Salisbury 7-0, Creditor 6-12.

Divn. 2:—Sir Satu 9-7, Small Diamond 9-4, Good Evening 9-0, Ato Allah 9-0, Grequa 8-10, Mars 8-8, Malayeb 8-5, Purage 8-4, Turkish Spot 8-3, Dhaidan 8-3, Biqlig 8-2, Saood 7-13, Hurbid 7-13, Vakil 7-8, Mulberry 7-5, Turkish Guinea 7-3, Jack Landon 7-3, Dhahemsee 7-3, Royalist 7-3.

PLASSY PLATE—Distance 1¼ miles.

Monsoon 12-7, Bambino 11-10, Beroll 10-12, Sholto 10-11, North 10-0, Lasata 9-12, True Gold 9-6, Topsail 8-9, Bulloo 8-9, Pewter 8-2, Deputy 6-12.

AN AUCTION PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mahaboob, The Tetrarch, Grequa, Ghalib, Fyzabad, Grey Ghost II, Nimar, Mercy, Authority, Pretender II, Peerage, Lord Roberts, Little King, Creditor and Good Evening.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA BEAT INDIAN POLICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Poona Gymkhana gave the Indian Police a game to-day. The Police held out for 187, which Gould and Love for the Gymkhana, with 95 and 81 (not out) covered while the rest did not bat. Scores:—

INDIAN POLICE.

Holman, b Love	36
Smith (run out)	60
Jacob (l-b-w), b Love	11
Hume, b Love	19
McTier, c Stephenson, b Love	4
White, b Love	5
Kelly, b Haughton	5
Dubois, b Haughton	15
Rushton, b Haughton	7
Tanner (run out)	10
Pogge (not out)	4
Extras	11
Total	187

POONA GYMKHANA.

Gould (not out)	92
Love (not out)	81
Capt. Haughton, Lucas, Peebes, Capt. Sarson, Gordon, Stephenson, Capt. Dibben, Hider, Col. Rosher, (did not bat).	
Extras	14
Total	190

A 32-MILE SWIM.

FINE AMERICAN PERFORMANCE.

To swim from Battery Point, New York, to Sandy Hook Lightship is a feat which Americans always compare with Captain Webb's wonderful Channel swim. Its distance is thirty-two miles, and, though frequently, almost annually, attempted, it was never accomplished until the other day. Americans are applauding Captain Alfred Brown, commodore of New York's life-saving service, as Britishers years ago applauded Captain Webb. He is the hero of the day, invited everywhere, and contemplates the inevitable music-hall tour, says a New York correspondent.

Most swimmers regarded the feat as practically impossible. The swim was begun at 5-15 a.m. and finished at 6-53 p.m., Captain Brown having been in the water thirteen hours and thirty-eight minutes. He landed in excellent condition, amid the cheers of the officers and soldiers of Fort Hancock.

Although three previous attempts to make the long journey from the Battery to the Hook, and one to make it from the Hook to the Battery had all failed after hours of battling against wind, waves, and tide, Captain Brown was declared to have faced yesterday the most unfavourable conditions he had known. The water at the start was smooth, but there was a strong flood tide, and a successful finish of the exhausting trial seemed almost hopeless when a fresh southerly wind had to be met in the final stages.

Captain Brown needed little encouragement. Some of his companions jumped out of the motor-boat chartered by the timekeepers from time to time, and swam with him, but he showed such evident determination to continue until he was exhausted or had made his goal that the coachers left him very much alone.

The swimmer used the English overhand stroke, and seemed not to be bothered by the wind, the tide, or the choppy waves that he met towards the end of his task. His arms lifted slower and slower towards the last, and it was evident that every ounce of his strength and endurance was going into the strokes.

It was dusk when the swimmer finally touched the shore. He limped for a moment and tottered in the sand, but the first warm hand clasp, the first hearty "Well done!" put life into him, and beyond some stimulant and a rub down he needed no special attention. Captain Brown said he never wanted to see Sandy Hook again but he proposes to round off his achievement as champion by swimming across the English Channel next summer.

HOW A SHERIFF SAVED A NEGRO.

A mob laid siege to the gaol at Spartanburg, South Carolina, on August 18, determined to lynch Will Fair, a negro prisoner, held on a charge of criminal assault. W. J. White, the sheriff, sought and was refused the aid of the local militia. Within the gaol buildings were thirty-four prisoners, eight keepers, the Sheriff's wife, and his two young sons, ill with typhoid fever. Sheriff White begged the mob to disperse, and by way of reply the outer walls of the gaol were blown up with dynamite.

Taking up a position commanding the inner gate, the Sheriff said:

"I beg you not to proceed through this gate. I am in deadly earnest. I will kill the first man who advances a step, though he should be my best friend."

Then the mob melted away.

The example set by Sheriff White, in contrast to the proceedings at some other negro lynchings, has been noted not only in the North—the above account of the incident is from the "New York Evening Post,"—but also in the South.

In North Carolina the "Raleigh News and Observer" says:—"One can easily see why a man with red blood will risk his life to save others in danger. . . . But the offer of life because of official oath is a matter of bravery of another sort. . . . As he stood in the face of the mob, its threats ringing in his ears, he showed that he stood man-high in that indomitable courage which is so often missing when public officials are called in stress to uphold the law."

In the South Carolina the "Columbia State" says:—"Nothing that could have happened could have done more to rehabilitate South Carolina in the respect of the nation than the simple-minded faith in the sanctity of his oath displayed by this Spartanburg county sheriff. . . . A lynching bee ceases to be an amusement the instant it encounters a real man who understands the meaning of the authority with which he is invested."

It has been decided to hold an Agricultural Industrial and Cattle Show at Monghyr. It will be opened on the 3rd Monday in February 1914 and will last for five dyas.

It is proposed to hold a Science Congress in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal during the week ending January 17th, 1914. The final arrangements will, however, be completed when the sub-committee has some idea of the number of scientists who propose to attend and also the number of papers likely to be read. The following draft rules have been suggested:—(1) That the Congress should as far as possible, be purely scientific; (2) That, if sufficient support be accorded, the Congress be divided into sections dealing with various branches of science; (3) That there be a subscription of Rs. 6. This figure is suggested in the hope that it will keep out undesirables.

SOUTH INDIAN INDUSTRIALS.

APPLICATION FOR "WINDING UP."

"COMMERCIALLY INSOLVENT."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

At the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Bakewell an application was made by Messrs. A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait and Sons, as creditors, for an order winding up the South Indian Industrials Limited. The main grounds on which the application was based was that the company was indebted to petitioners, that petitioners were the largest creditors, that the company was commercially insolvent and was unable to pay its ordinary debts.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, who appeared for petitioners, set out the state of affairs of the Company and contended that he had made out a strong case for its winding up. Mr Eardley Norton, Barrister-at-Law, who had been retained on behalf of the Company asked for three months, within which Messrs. Hajee Ismail Sait and Sons undertook to pay up all dues of the petitioners and buy them out altogether. His Lordship expressed himself disposed on consideration of the whole of these facts to grant two moths' time and Mr. Norton agreed to accept this provided leave were granted to extend that period by a month if it were shown that efforts were being made to pay of the petitioners' dues. His Lordship making an order granting two months' time observed that the liabilities of the Company were not trade liabilities but were liabilities incured on account of capital; that in the balance sheets the worth stock was entered as Rs. 10 lakhs and it seemed to his Lordship therefore that there were funds to meet capital liabilities of the company and that if time were granted the company would be in a position to meet its ordinary current demands. In these circumstances it was equitable that the company should be granted further time. The petition was accordingly adjourned for two months at the end of which time the company would be at liberty to place before the court particulars of what steps it had taken to meet petitioners' liability and to apply for further time, if required. the question of costs was allowed to stand over. The petition therefore stands adjourned to 2nd December.

THE NEW WHEAT.

STORY OF VILLAGE POSTMAN'S DISCOVERY.

The discovery of a remarkable new breed of wheat at Buckden, near Peterborough, is regarded as of great importance, as, judging by present indications, the yield on a given acreage is much above the average, while the corn is said to be of excellent milling quality. An expert at Cambridge University will probably be engaged shortly in experimenting with the wheat, says the "Standard."

The discovery was made by Mr. Edward Cook, the Buckden postman. Some three years ago he was walking through a cornfield at Graveley, belonging to the late Mr. W. Farr, when, amid the myriad ears, he noticed one unlike the rest and plucked it. It was a large ear, of peculiar shape, thickening gradually toward the top, of exceptional length, with an extraordinary number of grains, and growing upon a straw which was remarkable for its thickness and strength. Mr. Cook sowed the seed in his garden, and two years ago he had enough seed to sow his allotment with a wheat which had preserved all the peculiar characteristics of the first ear. It was extraordinarily prolific. From the harvest last year he had enough grain to sow nearly three acres. Last November he entered into an arrangement with Mr. George Hall, a local farmer, to grow this year's crop for him, and the results of the threshing this week are eagerly awaited. Mr. Hall, who has had much experience with the best-known varieties of wheat, is very enthusiastic about the discovery. "Essex Conqueror and Little Joss are supposed to be the champion wheats around here," he said, "but this beats the lot. The yield last year was at the rate of nearly 9qr. to the acre. We consider that rivet wheat is doing very well if it yields 6qr. With the 2 bushels 2lb. of seed which I had from Mr. Cook last December I was able to sow nearly three acres. One bushel per acre of this wheat is sufficient, whereas with other wheats two bushels per acre is necessary.

"I cannot find any type of wheat having ears resembling this sort. I think it is a hybrid with a strain of rivet in it, becase of the slight awns at the top. The shape of the ear is different from any I know. It is longer and grows heavily at the top. It is a very sturdy growth indeed, and is inclined, if anything, to be a little later than other wheats. Although at present none has been sent to the mill, it has every appearance of being a good miller's sort. The corn is about the ordinary size, but there are considerably more grains in the ear. The average wheat has about 50, but this wheat frequently produces as many as 70 or 80 grains, and the quality is quite up to the best red sorts I know."

The new wheat is evidently the product of natural corss-fertilisation, and has none of the constitutional weakness of a closely inbred variety.

"ANOTHER HONG-KONG."

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

CHUSAN IN EXCHANGE FOR WEI-HAI-WEI.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, October 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Peking, urges that Great Britain should exchange Wei-Hai-Wei, which China wishes to convert into a naval base, for Chusan Island, at the mouth of the Yangtse, which would become another Hong-Kong. He adds that, undoubtedly, an opportunity is now presented which will never return

PSYCHOLOGY OF LAUGHTER.

A NEW THEORY.

Dr. W. McDougall read a paper on "A New Theory of Laughter" before the annual meeting of the British Association at Birmingham. He said that both Professor James Sully and Professor Dugas had examined the various theories of laughter and indepently shown that none could be reckoned successful. Spencer regarded laughter as due to an overflow of nervous energy, escaping by way of the motor nerves that were in most frequent use—namely, those leading to the muscles of speech and respiration. But there were many situations when we were moved to laugh when no surplus nervous energy was liberated in our brains. Take the case of a man sitting down on his own tall hat. Spencer suggested no reason why that should liberate surplus nervous energy in the brains of the spectators. Laughter was a highly complex co-ordinated series of movements, maintained by an impluse so strong and definite that it often defied the control of the will. Such a specific reaction, common to the whole species, implied just as fear and anger did, that the innate constitution of the species included a corresponding psycho-physical disposition, with a special co-ordinating centre in the brain. It was highly improbable that these species had acquired this peculiar reaction if it did nothing directly to promote the welfare of the individual. All forms of laughter fell into two broad classes—the laughter occasioned by our own perception of some object or event, and the laughter which broke out independently of any such occasion. Laughter interrupted the train of mental activity, and so prevented the further play of the mind on the ludicrous object. The bodily movements of laughter hastened the circulation and respiration, raised the blood pressure, and brought about euphoria, or general well being. Now they saw why the acquirement of laughter was worth while to the human species. Laughter was primarily the antidote of sympathy. Though it was important that we should sympathetically share the enjoyments and pains of our fellows. it would have been a serious disadvantage to suffer sympathetically all the minor pains, which were spread so abundantly around us, that one would be almost continously subjected to a depressing influence. Hence laughter was acquired as a particular reaction.

CAPE TO ALGIERS.

FRENCH AFRICAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

The subject of Trans-African railways is dealt with at some length by the "Temps" in the course of comment on the question of an Anglo-German understanding with regard to the Cape to Cairo railway.

France should have no cause for disquietude, says the journal, on account of an agreement so long desired by her English friends. But she should ask herself how far and in what way the project in question may affect the projects she is planning. As a matter of fact, there is not merely one Trans-African railway line possible. There are at least two. The Cape to Cairo line is conceivable and feasible, says the "Temps"; but the Cape to Algiers project is not less tenable. It does not believe that the two railways would negative each other. These schemes, since they interest both England and France, should be studied in co-operation.

"The proposal," states the newspaper, "has for a long time been placed before us in an incomplete form, which has done it harm. It was never spoken about before except as the Trans-Saharan railway, that is to say, a line serving for the greater part of its course an unproductive region. Whence has arisen general scepticism as to its success. To revive the scheme it has been necessary to change its name from Trans-Saharan to Trans-African."

The "Temps" then quotes a statement of M. Andre Berthelot, who was responsible for the change of name: "The Sahara is not an Eldorado, but an obstacle. Serious? No. Invincible? That remains to be seen. Behind the Sahara and the Congo, Austral Africa already presents economic factors of considerable importance. There is there a large population that is not native, and is fixed. The distance is more than six thousand miles, it is true. But what does that matter? That the line will be profitable despite the distance, do not let us doubt.

"Do not let us begin again in Africa," concludes the journal, "the mistakes that have been made in Asia. One Baghdad is ample for our diplomacy."

BANK OF BURMA LIQUIDATION.

PETROLEUM SHARES.

15 PER CENT. MORE BY CREDITORS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 2.

With reference to Mr. Justice Ormond's rejection of the offer of a London Syndicate to purchase four lakhs shares of the British Burma Petroleum Company, held by the Bank of Burma (in liquidation) at 4s. 6d., the matter was dealt with in chambers by the judge on the original side on the application of Mr. Charlesworth, Official Liquidator. On Monday, Messrs. Dantra and De Glanville, on behalf of the Burma Investments Limited, debtors to the Bank, who hold a number of British Burma Petroleum Company shares as security, and Mr. Charlesworth waited on Mr. Justice Ormond in chambers regarding the London Syndicate's offer to purchase these shares at 4s. 6d. per share. Mr.. Dantra on instructions from the Advisory Committee dissented from the proposal and urged for an allocation of shares valuing them at 5s. each among creditors. Any creditor whose claim is below the value of five shares will receive payment in cash proportionately to the allocation of shares. His Lordship passed orders accordingly. This means an additional dividend of fifteen per cent to the creditors of the Bank of Burma.

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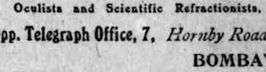

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"EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CHADWICK.—On the 1st October, at "Silverburn," Formby, Lancashire, the wife of A. Sydney Chadwick of a daughter. (By cable).

ARCHIBALD.—On the 14th September, at the Steel Memorial Hospital, Kalimpong, the wife of J. H. G. Archibald, of a son.

CANNON.—On the 22nd September, at 33, Amherst-street, Calcutta, to the Rev. and Mrs. E. Cannon, C. M. S., a son.

STEWART.—At Marlborough House, Simla, 16th September, the wife of Capt. F. H. Stewart, I.M.S., of a son.

TRAVERS-DRAPES.—16th September, at Mangalore, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. A. Travers-Drapes, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—LEMARCHAND.—On the 15th September, at All Saints Church, Srinagar, by the Rev. W. W. Castle, assisted by Rev. J. Fellows, John Johnston, Indian Civil Service, Collector, Jessore, to Gladys Gertrude, third daughter of the late W. J. LeMarchand, Punjab Police, and Mrs. LeMarchand, Srinagar.

LAZARO—SWYNY.—On the 22nd September, at the Catholic Chapel, Colachel, by the Rev. Father Joseph Fernandez, Ernest Lazaro, eldest son of the late Mr. Pat and Mrs. Theresa Lazaro, of Madras, with Miss Patricia Winifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swyny.

ARNOT—BARNES.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, [illegible] September, Henry Arnot, Staff Sergeant, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, to Flossie May Barnes, of Dorset, England.

DEATHS.

SMYTH.—On the 30th September, at Kharaghoda, Patsy Francis, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smyth, Salt Department, age 1 year 1 month 11 days.

RODRIGUES.—At Kharagpur, Traffic Department, B. N. Railway, 15th September, Oswald Stanley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Rodrigues, aged 13 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona 7th Extra Meeting, Second Series, at Poona.

Y. M. C. A. Social Gathering, to welcome Mr. Donald Munro, Physical Director, Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

MONDAY, October 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Macdonald Hosiery Mills: Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30.
All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpoor).

TUESDAY, October 7.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 3, 1913.

CHINA.

The obscure message of the Peking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," which was cabled to India by the London correspondent of the "Pioneer," suggested that the revival of Russian aggression in China, after a period of ten years' quiescence, had reached the limit of Japan's patience. Russia had not only, to all appearance, absorbed Mongolia, but was eating into the heart of China proper by devious methods, in which Belgian railway concessions bulked large. This, the message went on to say, had aroused Japan's dormant rivalry and there was a suggestion of police control being demanded by Japan at Nankin, Foochow and Amoy. The whole scheme, as attributed to Japan, spelt a flagrant violation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. As was to be expected, to-day we have telegrams contradicting yesterday's fanciful intelligence. Japan's conduct is in satisfactory accord with the Alliance. She does not intend to initiate any action likely to create a breach in the harmonious relations subsisting between the Government of Great Britain and herself. The objects of both the allies are identical. Both will strain every nerve to perpetuate the integrity of China proper. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" suggested that Japan was preparing an "opportunity of far-reaching importance" for Great Britain to join with her in achieving "brilliant results." What this may have meant no one can tell. But if it meant anything like an aggressive movement against Russia, Great Britain's present obligation to preserve a friendly attitude towards Russia is enough to demonstrate its absurdity.

The new Chinese Republic has now entered upon a new era. The rebellion has been crushed, but the possibility that its embers may, at any time, break out into a fresh conflagration is by no means precluded. The factor of disturbance lies, to a great measure, in Japan. Japan did show certain sympathies with the rebels, which, no doubt, were inconsistent with the declared attitude of Government; but, whatever pro-revolutionary propensities were exhibited in Japan emanated from private individuals or corporations. It is to the credit of the Government that they preserved an attitude of irreproachable neutrality, and, but for the regrettable incident at Nanking, it is possible the irritation felt by China over Japanese private indiscretions would soon have died away. When Nanking was invested by Yuan-Shi-Kai's troops, the soldiers indulged in excesses which the officers were wholly unable to check. For weeks the unfortunate inhabitants had been bribing largely the soldiery with a view to their evacuation of the city, and its surrender to the Government. The troops to whom they looked for protection proved their ruin. And, though the lives of foreigners were spared generally, three Japanese were killed. The outrage was highly discreditable to the Northern Army, and especially damaging to the good name of Yuan-Shi-Kai's Government, for that Government had conferred high honour and the military governorship of the province upon the redoubtable governor, Chang-Hsung, whose ill-disciplined troops were answerable for the sack of the city. Even Count Okuma lent support to the jingo cries of the Opposition in Japan and urged the seizure of some spot in China as a guarantee for satisfaction. So strong was the anti-Japanese feeling that Mr. Abe, head of the China section in the Japanese Foreign Office, was murdered in consequence of the public resentment at the failure of government to adopt measures against what was looked upon as deliberate Chinese insolence. It must be remembered, however, that first China had previously notified all the foreign powers that compensation would be given to foreigners sustaining loss through hostilities, and, in view of that undertaking, the Japanese who abandoned the protection of the Consulate at Nanking in order to protect their property, were running risks for which China should not in reason have been held responsible; and, secondly, that as regards the outrage on the flag, which so incensed the Japanese, it surely was not such a serious affair, considering the demoralised condition of the Chinese soldiery. A graver cause of indignation lay in the inhuman treatment of a Japanese lieutenant in uniform, who, at Hankow about a month ago, was strung up by the arms for six hours by order of the Chinese officers. It is not impossible that the young Japanese officer was not altogether innocent, but there was no justification for this barbarous treatment, and for the breach of extra-territorial privileges at Hankow. To balance the Japanese grievances, we must not forget the series of authenticated cases in which Japanese officials, no doubt without the knowledge of their Government, unduly lent countenance and substantial assistance to the leaders of the recent Southern insurrection. Presently the Chinese Government instructed its Charge D'Affaires at Tokio to express their regret at the killing of the three Japanese at Nanking, and directed a full enquiry to be held into the matter. The position taken up by the Chinese Government was marked by a peculiarly conciliatory mood, though it was felt that the outcry in Japan was unreasonable, and there was a widespread conviction that Japanese soldiers were lending active assistance to the rebels in the defence of Nanking. It is interesting to note the Japanese version of the Nanking incident, as officially expressed:—

Nanking surrendered on September 1, and the Northern troops then entered. They everywhere acted in a most barbarous way, pillaging property, assaulting women, and wantonly killing people. No Japanese residents escaped having their property stolen. A group of Japanese, carrying a Japanese flag while on their way to the Consulate, were stopped by Chang-Hsung's soldiers, and, despite their explaining that they were Japanese, one of them was shot dead, a second was stabbed, and a third was shot through the body.

According to further details from Japanese sources, the three Japanese subjects killed were on their way to the Consulate when they were stopped and attacked without the least provocation. The salient fact remains, as gleaned from the rival versions of China and Japan, that the unfortunate men had offered no resistance and were practically killed in cold blood. As "The Times" suggested, the suspicions of China regarding Japanese complicity with the rebels were not wholly unfounded; the accusations were so frequently repeated that they were not likely to be wholly without substance, and they did find confirmation in the popular excitement at Tokio.

As regards the general state in China during the rebellion and the atrocities of which we have heard much less than the reality, a Shanghai newspaper pithily condensed the situation in the words, "The range of a field gun is the limit of constituted authority in China of to-day." The Japanese demands for compensation included no cession of territory and no threat of a military demonstration. A personal apology to the Japanese Consulate at Nanking by Chang-Hsung was a peculiar humiliation to that distinguished officer. At the same time it was essential that the special position of foreigners, as provided in treaties, should be recognised without exception, lest the attitude of the Chinese towards them in the Boxer and pre-Boxer days should have a chance of revival. Foreign opinion, therefore, supported the Chinese, since nothing was exacted from the Chinese Government which it was not in a position to yield. To-day we learn that this unhappy chapter in China's republican history may now be regarded as closed, China having undertaken to satisfy all Japan's demands, including the dismissal of General Chang-Hsung. This compliance with an imperious demand will certainly not raise the waning reputation of Yuan-Shi-Kai, who, however high he may have risen in the estimate of chauvinistic circles, is unfortunately now at the end of his tether in matters financial. The one thing certain that can be predicted of China now is an acute financial crisis, and it will be interesting to see how far the hitherto unconquerable genius of Yuan-shi-kai will be capable of dealing with the new trouble in store for him.

PROGRESS IN TEMPERANCE.

We believe that the general body of public opinion in this country is strongly in favour of restricting the facilities for the drinking of alcoholic liquors. The temperance problem in India is a very different one from that in England. We are not dealing with a population of whom it can be claimed that the majority of them are and have been for generations moderate users of alcohol, rightly or wrongly believing it to be beneficial to them, and who, therefore, can claim that the State is not justified in denying them facilities for obtaining alcoholic liquors. In India for thousands of years the drink problem has been non-existent, the mass of the people, both by religious obligation and inclination, refraining from indulgence in intoxicants. It should be the duty, therefore of the State to protect them from an insidious vice which, once it obtains a foothold, makes very quick headway. No European, whatever his views may be on the Temperance question, can wish to see a day come when indulgence in alcohol would be as common among the working classes of this country as it is in the West. The prospect of such a state of affairs is appalling. It is the duty of the State, therefore, to protect the people of this country from any efforts to increase the facilities for drinking, and to restrict such facilities where they exist. Unfortunately, the policy pursued by the Revenue Administration has been calculated hitherto to have the opposite effect, and zeal on the part of officers of Government to increase the revenue by increasing the consumption of alcoholic liquors has been encouraged, by the system pursued. Temperance Associations and other public bodies have had the greatest difficulty in impressing upon Government the impropriety, not to say iniquity, of a system which offers strong temptation to Revenue officers to encourage the sale of liquors, and which has had the undoubted effect of increasing drunkenness and the number of habitual drinkers. Drinking shops have been dumped down in excess of public requirements, even in places where there has been no demand for them at all, and have been established near mills and factories as traps for the working class population. Fortunately, some impression has at length been made upon the authorities, and one or two steps have been taken in the direction of correcting a system which encourages drinking, and checking the tendency to increase the facilities for obtaining liquor. The Poona Temperance Association has just addressed a Memorial to Lord Willingdon, which records the progress made during the last six years in the direction of the limitation of facilities for drinking in this Presidency. They are able to show that some progress has been made in the period mentioned. Perhaps, the most valuable advance that has been made has been the appointment of local Excise Committees, upon which the officials have the advantage of the advice of direct representatives of the people, with the result that the number of liquor shops in the Cantonment and City of Poona have been reduced from 29 to 19, and the hours of sale changed from sunrise to 9-30 p.m., to 9 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. The dangerous system of public auctions for the allotment of licenses,—an iniquitous feature of the Exise administration in India,—has also been abolished. Much, however, remains to be done. The separation of licensing and revenue collection functions has still to be carried out. Their combination in the same official is an obvious abuse, since, as the Memorial points out, the object of the one is to increase and of the other to decrease the revenue from liquor. The local Excise Committees are not consulted as often as they should be, and their powers require to be increased, if the power of granting licenses is not altogether transferred to them; and, finally, it is necessary that the carrying out of the recommendations of the Government of India and of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 should be strongly enforced. The memorial which we publish in another column gives glaring instances in which local officers have deliberately ignored these recommendations, and it is to be hoped that Lord Willingdon's Government will take steps to see that Collectors and other puisne officials are not allowed in future deliberately to defy the expressed wishes of higher authorities. If His Excellency during his term of office will do this, and will also carry out the other reforms urged by the Poona Association, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done more than his predecessors to avert the stigma which would rest upon the British Raj, if the evils of intemperance were to become widespread in this country.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord Hardinge and Calcutta.

According to the "Indian Daily News", Lord Hardinge is now extremely anxious to have a Calcutta residence, and, in all probability, will resume Barrackpore Park in the near future.

Plague in the Presidency.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States, in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 27th September, 1913:—Bombay City, 10; Karachi Town and Port, 8; Surat District, 28; Thana District, 16; East Khandesh District, 15; West Khandesh District, 2; Ahmednagar District, 2; Poona District, 111; Sholapur District, 1; Satara District, 122; Ratnagiri District, 17; Belgaum District, 110; Dharwar District, 115; Bijapur District, 485; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 157; Surat Agency; and Cutch State, 4; Total, 1,208.

New Theatre By-Laws.

Yesterday's "Government Gazette" contained the new draft rules for the regulation of theatres and other places of amusement in Bombay City. They are in supersession of all previous rules relating to the licensing, controlling, keeping and regulation of all houses of public amusement, and have been framed by the Commissioner of Police under the local Police Act of 1902. The draft rules are expected to be brought up for consideration before they are finally adopted after the 8th. proximo. Specials safeguards are provided in the rules against overcrowding and accidents by fire. The "Gazette" also contains the rules and regulations in connection with the newly constituted Bombay Medical Council.

Miss Maud Allan and the Churches.

"Liberal Churchman" writes to the "Indian Daily News":—Before the close of the service at the Old Mission Church, on Sunday morning, the Incumbent, the Rev. F. Hadow, announced to his congregation that there were papers of protest at the church doors which anybody could sign who was against Miss Maud Allan's dancing in Calcutta. While the reverend gentleman may be congratulated on giving the lead to his clerical brethren in protesting against the visit of a lady who was only recently the honoured guest of no less a personage than the Prime Minister of England—he may be informed that what was good enough for our good King George and the Royal Party to witness, should be good enough for himself, and his "flock."

Daudet at the Salle Francaise.

A meeting of the members of the Salle Francaise was held on Wednesday when Prof. Louis Peltier gave a causerie on the life and works of Alphonse Daudet by reading from the author's charming "Lettres de Mon Moulin," the fascinating stories "La Chevre De M. Seguen," "La Mule du Pape," and "L'Elixir du Reverend Pere Gaucher." The lecturer said that the life of Daudet fell into three distinct periods: Poverty, Success and Good Fortune, Illness and Death. He was born at Nimes in Southern France in 1840. His father was a manufacturer but was ruined by the Revolution of 1848, and was obliged to remove to Lyons where young Daudet was sent to school at the Lycee. But the change did not improve the family fortunes and poor Alphonse was obliged to renounce his studies and become an usher at Alais. Sensitive and short-sighted as he was, he could not manage the boys and his position soon became so intolerable that he set out for Paris with a volume of Poems composed by him and entitled "Les Amoureuses" and lived with his brother Ernest. He has described with realistic fidelity his early struggles with poverty and bad fortune in his "Le Petit Chose." The wife of Napoleon III was charmed by the young Author's poems, and at her instance the Duc de Morny confirmed on him a government appointment which afforded him relief from the pinch of poverty and a fair proportion of leisure for literary pursuits. In 1865 he married Mademoiselle Julia Allard, a woman of culture and literary tastes, who proved to be his great help-meet in his literary work, and he attributed much of the value of his letters to her.

First Literary Success.

In 1874 he produced his "Froment Jeune et Risle Aine" which established his reputation as a great novelist and which achieved a great success. In 1886 he wrote "La Bille Nivernaise" which he dedicated to his son Lucien and which is considered as the best story for children that exists in the whole of French literature. Though an artist and a poet, he was the most realistic of the contemporary novelists. He wrote nothing in his novels which he had not observed and noted while looking about him and also took care to observe and note the exceptional and the strange. He would play truant while he was at school and take delight in choosing out a passer-by and dogging his footsteps across the city, with a view to draw conclusions from his occupations and acts as to his life, the condition of his soul, his joys and his sadness. He had a style peculiar to himself and was one of those authors who lost in translation and in order to be appreciated must be read in the original. His style disarmed criticism. He had charm, force and above all the gift of painting human life. Daudet had the supreme gift of creating one of those types of humanity destined to live for ever—Tartarin de Tarascon, who was at once the French Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. The lecturer concluded his causerie by quoting the words of Zola, "He was a charmer."

Departure of the Nawab of Radhanpur.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, who had been staying at Poona as the guest of H. E. the Governor for the last few days, returned to Bombay and left on Wednesday night for Radhanpur. His Highness entrained at the Grant Road Station, where a large number of his subjects, now residing in Bombay, had assembled to do him honour. The Nawab Saheb was attended by Suba Mardan Alikhan, Mr. Chandulal H. Thakore, Personal Assistant, and a retinue of twenty-five followers.

Weekly Health Statistics.

The statistics of births and deaths in different localities in the City of Bombay, for the week ending 27th September, 1913, show that in all 510 deaths and 418 births were registered in the City, as compared with 653 deaths and 446 births in the corresponding week of 1912. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 27.07 as compared with 34.66 of the corresponding week of 1912. Out of the total number of deaths during the week, plague accounted for 10 deaths, small-pox, 1; measles, 2; fevers, 55; cholera, 5; diarrhœa, 53; dysentry, 18; diseases of the respiratory system, 136; premature birth, 7; debility, 49; old age 27; and drowning, 1. From the point of view of age, 143 died under 1 year, 59 were from 1 to 5 years old, and 308 above 5 years.

Mortality Returns.

There were no fresh cases of plague reported during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There was one attack of small-pox and another of cholera reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 60, as compared with 92 of the corresponding week of 1912, and 78 of 1911. Seven of a total of 1,437 rats caught on Wednesday were found to be plague-infected.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"Phenomenal Prosperity."

"The Hindu":—India contains 350 millions of population and the total value of her imports and exports divided amongst them leaves three-fourths of a £ or 12½ rupees per head per year. This is not certainly such a large sum as to warrant their condition being described as one of phenomenal prosperity. Moreover, the wealth of a country does not consist in the money values of incoming and outgoing articles. It consists in the comforts and enjoyments which things in the possession of the people afford to them. Judged by this standard, though money has become cheaper and more has to be [illegible] for the same articles, the comfort and enjoyment afforded by them have not increased. Indeed, the majority of the Indian people, nearly 80 per cent. of them who eke out their livelihood by daily labour and daily wages, have owing to the substantial increase in prices, fewer things that give them comfort and enjoyment. It will be cruel mockery to the poorer classes of India to talk to them of phenomenal prosperity. The labouring classes in towns and villages pay twice as much as they paid some twenty years ago, for the same articles, while the wages they earn have not kept pace with the increase in prices. The phenomenal prosperity of Lord Hardinge can be discovered, no doubt, among the small population living in large towns, consisting as they do of officials and professional classes who have come into existence and have thriven under British rule. But the great majority have been affected very little by the growing money values of the country's foreign trade. They have indeed contributed among other causes to the rise of prices in India and have in that way conduced rather to the deterioration than the advancement of the people's material condition.

A Common Standard of Merit.

"Indian Patriot":—The real question that will face those responsible for the good government of this country, according to the high principles laid down by the large minds of British statesmen, is not to fix a proportion of appointments for proportions of people, but to judge all by a common standard of merit. If educational institutions in India cannot give us the right kind of education, it is the duty of the Government to elevate the institutions to the necessary standard. To speak of British spirit, of British training, is to shut out Indian talent from its place in the governance of the country. In England the lot of the Indian student is not particularly enviable at present. He is often a suspected man. It is for the authorities to solve this problem of inferior Indian education. We have survived the taunt that there is something inherent in the Indian race that disqualifies them for high and responsible office. Now we have come to another stage, namely, that there is something inherently inferior in Indian education. But the inherent inferiority in Indian education must be erased, and whatever expense Government may have to incur for his purpose must have the first consideration.

BALKAN SMOULDER.

THIRD WAR FEARED.

SERVIAN ARMY'S ADVANCE.

REPORTED BULGAR MOBILIZATION.

DEDEAGATCH TO BE EVACUATED.

GREEK PREPARATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, October 2.

The Servian army has re-entered Dibra and Ochrida.

Reports that Bulgaria is mobilising, though unconfirmed, are disquieting commercial circles. The outbreak of a third war is feared.

LONDON, October 2.

Greece has ordered the evacuation of Dedeagatch in view of the signature of the Turco-Bulgarian Traty, and is taking defensive measures owing to alleged Turkish equivocations. Seven classes of naval reservists have been called out.

GREECE ARMING.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

ATHENS, Oct. 2.

The naval reservists have been summoned to join the colours within three days. All departments of national defence are taking every measure dictated by the uncertainty of the situation.

Greece regards Turkey's latest pretensions to retain a number of the Aegean Islands as adding to the seriousness of the situation. Greece accuses Turkey of persistently delaying a settlement, and of now attempting entirely to alter the basis of the negotiations, in regard to which only two small points were outstanding. Greece, while ready to discuss these points, absolutely refuses to re-open the question of the islands.

INSURANCE AT WAR RISKS.

UNDERWRITERS COLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Underwriters have received coldly recent enquiries for rates for Greek steamers trading to the Black Sea to be insured at war risks.

BANK RATE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The rate of discount is now five per cent.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

ARCHDUKE TO VISIT KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 2.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement of the visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to England as the guest of the King at Windsor for a week.

The Vienna Press welcomes it as likely to strengthen and improve Anglo-Austrian relations.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

CANTILEVER WINS BY TWO LENGTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The following is the result of the Jockey Club Stakes:—

Cantilever	1
Tracery	2
Aleppo	3

Won by two lengths, six lengths between second and third.

Cantilever was ridden by Walter Griggs, and Aleppo by F. Wootton.

Other starters were Birlingham, ridden by Donoghue, Harry of Hereford, by Martin, Cylba, by Maher, and Adamite, by Jones.

Betting at the start:—6 to 1 against Cantilever, 6 to 4 on Tracery, 4 to 1 against Aleppo.

JAP GARRISONS IN CHINA.

AGGRANDISEMENT NOT HER OBJECT.

ANXIOUS FOR CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

CLOSE OF NANKING AFFAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 1.

With reference to the rumours of Japanese activity in the Yangtze district and the alleged intention of Japan to take action calculated to lead to the dismemberment of China, Reuter's Agency has received an authoritative assurance that Japan has no intention whatever of embarking on any course likely to lead to such undesirable consequences.

The reports of the increase of the Japanese forces in Hankau, of the landing of a larger number of troops at Nanking, and of the despatch of an ultimatum are entirely baseless; only two hundred marines have been landed at Nanking to patrol the Japanese settlement. The Japanese warships will be withdrawn so soon as order is restored. Japan has had troops at Hankau for the purpose of patrolling the Japanese settlement for many years. Any fresh troops have merely been sent to replace those proceeding home.

According to the latest information the affair at Nanking, in which three Japanese civilians were killed, may be regarded as settled, as China has promised to fulfil all Japan's demands, including the removal of General Changhsun.

Japan's policy with regard to China is entirely in agreement with the obligations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Japan does not intend to take any action likely to lead to differences between the British and Japanese Governments.

Japan is as sincerely desirous of maintaining the integrity of China as is her Ally.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS

MILLS TO CLOSE AT END OF OCTOBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1.

The General Committee of the Cotton Spinners' Federation has passed a resolution urging all firms to close Mills in the last week in October and to keep them closed till the Beehive Mill dispute is settled.

BEEHIVE MILL STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, October 2.

At a special meeting of the Bolton Operative Spinners' Association it was announced that the strike at the Beehive Mill was authorised by the Amalgamation to continue until October 6th.

"CRISIS GRAVEST FOR 20 YEARS."

Replying to questions at the close of the meeting of the Cotton Spinners' Federation, Sir Charles Macara said the crisis was the gravest for twenty years as the leaders of operatives were unable to control men. It was the duty of the Federation drastically to enforce discipline and nip syndicalism in the bud.

U. S. TARIFFS.

BILL APPROVED BY DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Caucus has approved the Tariff Bill as reported by the Joint Conference Committee.

The Caucus has also decided to leave the tax on cotton futures to later legislative action.

THE LATE HERR DIESEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

At a meeting of Messrs. Diesel and Company in London, to-day, the Chairman dwelt on the loss sustained by the world at large by the death of Herr Rudolf Diesel. It appears that Herr Diesel retired to his cabin and has not been seen since.

CARSON'S TU QUOQUE.

"LET UNIONISTS GO FULL STEAM AHEAD."

POPE AND HOME RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Cookstown, said that he would take a phrase from Mr. Redmond and say "Let the Unionists go full steam ahead with the grimmest determination. Nothing could prevent their courageous determination to resist Home Rule."

He realised all difficulties and dangers; he thought of them all day and often at night. Nobody could alter their determination.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, speaking at Newcastle, said the Pope would have no more power in Ireland under Home Rule than he had in Germany or London. If Belfast could not be asked to accept Home Rule, then Catholics could not be asked to accede to Belfast rule.

UNIONISTS AND COVENANT.

CARSON'S LATEST THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 2.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Dungannon, said no conference was possible unless based on a principle consonant with the Ulster covenant.

If this were not conceded the Unionists must rely on their own right arms.

If disaster followed it would rend the United Kingdom and the Dominions overseas into two parties fighting a fratricidal fight at a moment when they should be showing a united front to all nations.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

TO TURN ON LAND QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Birmingham, said the Liberals would fight the next election on the land question. The reform would be based on the Scottish Land Act.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA."

NEW NAME FOR BATTLESHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 2.

The warship Delhi which is being built in Vickers' yard, has been renamed the "Emperor of India."

NAMING OF DESTROYERS.

In view of the difficulty of identifying the age and type of various destroyers, these will henceforth be divided into alphabetical classes and will bear names, for the most part, of officers who have distinguished themselves in action.

POLICE RAID ON SUFFRAGETTES

SEVERAL LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Police raided the Suffragette premises in Kingsway to-day and rearrested several Suffragette leaders after a fierce struggle. The suffragettes were believed to be planning an autumn campaign.

SOCIETY WEDDING.

NICOLSON-SACKVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Victoria, daughter of Lord Sackville, was married yesterday to Mr. Harold Nicolson, son of Sir Arthur Nicolson, at Knole Park.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Captain S. Sarkar, I.M.S., has been posted to the medical charge of the troops at Marine Lines, Bombay.

MYMENSINGH OUTRAGE.

FRIGHTFUL INJURIES.

BOMB HURLED THROUGH WINDOW FROM STREET.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Further particulars received here regarding the murder of Police Inspector Bunkin Chunder Chowdhuri at Mymensingh go to show that the the bomb was thrown while the inspector was seated in the front room of his house.

There was a terrific explosion causing severe bodily injuries. A portion of the skull near the the right temple was blown off and the right leg was torn off from the knee joint. Death was instantaneous.

The house of the inspector is situated in an open and rather lonely place on the road leading to the suburbs, with an open railway ground on the east and the railway line on the south.

Another account says that the deceased inspector was lying in his bedroom when the bomb was hurled into that room through an open window facing the street.

For the last five years the deceased had been engaged in making investigations into several political cases in Dacca district, notably some of the covert acts in the Dacca and the Barisal Conspiracy cases. Prior to his coming to Mymensingh he was said to have received threatening letters at Dacca and considering that his life was in danger the police authorities transferred him to Mymensingh.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

MYMENSINGH, Oct. 2.

Mohendra who was arrested on suspicion has been remanded to hazut. Some constables are watching Dr. Bepin Behari Sen's house from last night. The Government has announced a reward of Rs. 10,000 this evening.

PREVIOUS OUTRAGES.

MURDER OF HEAD CONSTABLE CHAKRAVARTY.

The last crime of a similar nature, says "The Statesman" was perpetrated on February 22nd, 1911, when Head Constable Chakravarty, who was doing duty with the Calcutta Police in connection with political crimes, was shot in Sikdar Bagan Street, at about eight o'clock in the evening. He was shot in the back at such close quarters that his shirt was actually set on fire, the bullet passing through his body.

A few days later—on March 3rd—there was a bomb outrage in Writers' Buildings, when Mr. F. C. Cowley, Executive Engineer of the Central Circle, P. W. D., had a very narrow escape. As he turned into the central portico of the building a Bengali threw a bomb at Mr. Cowley. The missile struck him, but, fortunately, it did not explode. In this case it was assumed that the bomb was thrown at Mr. Cowley in mistake for a high police official.

Appended we give a list of the notable anarchist outrages in Bengal during recent years.

December, 1907.—Attempt to wreck the Lieut.-Governor's train at Naraingarh.

December, 1907.—Attempt on the life of Mr. B. C. Allen at Goalundo.

March 4th, 1908.—Attempt to shoot the Rev. J. H. Hickenbotham, of the Church Missionary Society, at Kushtea.

March, 1908.—Second attempt to wreck Sir Andrew Fraser's train at Chandernagore.

April 11th, 1908.—Bomb thrown at the Mayor of Chandernagore.

April 30th, 1908.—Murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Mozufferpore.

August, 1908.—Murder of Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore case, in Alipore jail.

October, 1908.—Attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser at Overtoun Hall.

October, 1908.—Murder of Inspector Nundo Lal Banerjee, in Serpentine Lane, Calcutta. Inspector Banerjee had shadowed and was about to arrest Profula Chaki, in connection with the Mozufferpore crime at Mokameh Station, when the latter committed suicide.

February 10th, 1909.—Murder of Babu Ashutosh Biswas in the courtyard at Alipore.

January 24th, 1910.—Murder of Mr. Shamsul Alum at the High Court.

February, 1910.—Murder of a *chaprassi* in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity.

The attempt on the Viceroy at Delhi will, of course, be fresh in the public memory, while the last affair was the explosion of the bomb intended for Mr. Gordon, at Moulvi Bazar, which, however, only resulted in the death of the youth who was carrying the missile.

NEW DELHI CATHEDRAL.

METROPOLITAN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

NEED FOR PROMPT ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Bishop of Calcutta writes to "The Times" pointing out the urgent need of finding money to build a worthy church in New Delhi. A sum of at least £50,000 is needed in addition to any Government grant. Money, he says, must be quickly raised owing to the necessity of definitely answering whether or not the site offered is accepted.

accepted.

The Bishop mentions that Lady Hardinge has allocated £1,000 from the thankofferings for the Viceroy's escape towards building the Cathedral.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

TERMS BETTER THAN THOSE OF I. M. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

In his lecture Sir Charles Lukis outlined the conditions of the service for medical women which would be finally sanctioned in Simla early in October. He believed that the scheme remedied all legitimate grievances and gave medical women in India an assured and definite position in regard to pay. When free housing was taken into consideration the terms were better than those of young officers of the Indian Medical Service. Moreover, from the beginning medical women had an opportunity of practice, whereas a young officer spent the first five or six years in military employment with all the expenses incidental to regimental life.

PROBLEMS BEFORE INDIAN DOCTORS.

Sir John Hewett, distributing the prizes at St. Mary's Hospital School, described the problem still confronting the medical profession in India, in the direction of reducing infantile mortality, malaria, and abdominal and lung diseases as one of protentious magnitude. He deprecated the mental attitude of persons who asserted that Haffkine's vaccine encouraged plague. It had, on the contrary, been of enormous benefit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SUBSTANTIAL GRANT.

Sir Charles Lukis, lecturing in London yesterday, announced that the Government of India had approved the grant of £10,000 a year to the Women's Medical Service in India.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTA, Oct. 2.

A Dacca correspondent wires:—Upendra Chandra Dutt, sub-inspector of Dhamrai, has been put on trial on charges of extorting Rs. 50 from one Ansarati, after wrongfully confining him for a day and also of extorting Rs. 22 from Birendra Kumar Bom.

Another sub-inspector of Kapasia has also been put on trial on a charge of extorting Rs. 50 by wrongfully confining two persons on a charge of theft. In the latter case the Deputy Magistrate who enquired into it at the previous trial, recommended the prosecution of the complainant and and the case was dismissed. It has ultimately been revived by the District Magistrate. The hearing of both the cases were adjourned.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

An increase was reported in the mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 27th September. The number of cases were exceeded by 367, and the fatal cases recorded were 407 in excess of the figures of the week previous. The number of seizures and deaths in the week under review were 2,380 and 1,764 respectively. In the Bombay Presidency there was an increase of 365 deaths and in the United Provinces an increase of 16. Figures in the other provinces were as follows:—Madras 71 deaths, Bengal 1, Bihar and Orissa 31, the Punjab, 24, Burma 44, and Mysore 126.

BOMBAY WIRELESS.

The Bombay Radio Office has been in touch with the transport Rewa, since 8 a.m., on Thurday. Radio messages will be accepted at 1 p.m., to-day.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

RIGHT TO OWN LAND IN THE STATES.

DESIRE FOR A NEW AGREEMENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, October 2.

Surprise is expressed at the State Department and in the Press by a despatch from Tokio that stating Japan will seek a new Commercial Treaty with the United States.

Unofficial information indicates that Japan, instead of seeking a substitute for the Knox Treaty of 1911, desires an agreement which, in conventional terms, will recognise the right of Japanese to own land in any State of the United States on equal terms with the citizens of any other nation.

The attitude of the State Department to such a proposition remains to be developed.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A YEAR'S RECORD OF PROGRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The annual report of the Royal Army Temperance Association for 1912-13, just published, shows a steady and gratifying progress of its work.

The Secretary in forwarding the report to the governing council writes: "The Association is not now so much as formerly taken up with the actual redemption from intemperance of men who have given way to excess. Nor does the question of temperance teaching so fully occupy our attention. The actual number of men who are heavy drinkers is far from negligible, and there are many who have joined their regimental branches, time after time, without succeeding in breaking themselves from excess, but our committee men and branch workers in almost every unit are really "temperance workers" who do their best by argument, persuasion and example to wean heavy drinkers from the canteen. Nor is temperance teaching so much needed as some years ago. The young soldier is obviously better educated and more sensible and intelligent than formerly. The vast majority have received information in Board Schools regarding the use and abuse of alcoholic liquor, and it is chiefly the freedom from home influence and the newness of their experience of India that leads younger soldiers into drunkenness in the early part of their service. It seems obvious then that the methods of the Royal Army Temperance Association should gradually change with the changes of the army. More and more the Association offers to those who become members material and moral benefits that may help them through their service and afterwards on their return to civil life. A commanding officer recently expressed the opinion that he did not think any regiment could afford not to have a R. A. T. A. branch, and it is certainly true that any officer who refused to allow a branch in his unit would be depriving his men of opportunities of assistance which would be a serious loss to them. This report shows how far the Association has gone in the matter of assistance towards civil employment, advice and information regarding emigration the provision of gratuities on discharge, the provision of facilities for learning trades while in the army and so on. In addition the projected R. A. T. A. furlough Home, will be mentioned as an important contribution to the general welfare of the garrison in India.

The total membership has now reached 36,609.

KARACHI POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

The case against Hashmatrai, deputy jailor, Karachi, Abdul Kadir, a police constable, and Rama, a jail warder, who stood charged with torturing Mahomed Faizo and Haji in order to extort a confession of the theft of a box containing ornaments and cash of the total value of Rs. 1,650 from a hackney carriage which had been hired by the deputy jailor, was concluded in the Sessions Court of Karachi before Mr. Hayward, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, last evening.

The two assessors gave their opinion that the accused were not guilty.

The judge differing from them found all the three accused guilty and sentenced them as follows:—Hashmatrai, deputy jailor, to undergo six monts' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, Abdul Kadir, police constable, to undergo 12 months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rama, jail warder, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WEAPON OF BOYCOTT.

TRANSVAAL RESISTERS IN GAOL.

SPREAD OF HUNGER-STRIKE FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 1.

Small parties of Indians are departing daily in the endeavour to cross the Transvaal border.

VOLKSRUST, Oct. 1.

Of the sixteen Indians incarcerated on the 23rd ultimo, two, including a relative of Mr. Gandhi, have refused to be vaccinated. They have also declined food for two days. The authorities, fearing that the hunger strike will spread have removed both to Durban.

JOHANNESBURG, October 2.

Four Indians, including a son of Mr. Gandhi, have been fined £1 or seven days' imprisonment for unlicensed hawking. They went to jail.

CAUTION OF PASSIVE RESISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 2.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Indian resisters are not finding much money for their martyrs.

One Indian merchant, when approached, said: "But for Mr. Gandhi all this agitation would never have arisen and nothing is to be gained thereby."

The Conference of Indian delegates has decided to retain in their own hands the funds subscribed. Those previously collected have been handed to Mr. Ghandi.

REDRESS OR RETALIATION.

MR. GOKHALE'S RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL.

Apropos of the "Times" comments upon the South African question the following resolution by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, which has been deferred for discussions in the Imperial Legislative Council's ensuing cold weather will be read with interest:—

This council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India be pleased to send an official deputation to South Africa to secure for the British Indian community resident therein just, equitable and humane treatment; failing which the Government should adopt such measures of retaliation against the Union of South Africa as may in the circumstances be possible.

PUNJAB BRIBERY CASE.

ACCUSED E. A. C.'S WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

The evidence of Lala Sri Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, before the Commission of Enquiry into the charges against Barkat Ali, was as follows:—He was, he said, officially informed on the 26th February, that he should call for the men suspected of having given bribes. The same day the Deputy Commissioner came to Moga and at his order he recorded the statements of Gajjan Singh and Pars Ram on the first charge. Sajjan Singh, Khem Singh, Jitta Singh, Harnam Singh, and Gandha, were also examined and produced before the Deputy Commissioner. The latter asked them whether they had paid any money to Barkat Ali, and whether they had made statement as recorded by the witness. They replied in the affirmative. Khushal Chand, petition writer of Kot Badal Khan, proved the execution of four bonds on which Jiwan Singh borrowed, Rs. 700 and stated that the money was paid in his presence.

After Sri Ram's evidence Mr. Bavan Petman stated he closed the case for the Crown and Barkat Ali, was called upon to file his lists of witnesses and documents.

Barkat Ali, proceeded to examine the witnesses on the first charge some of whom were to prove an alibi with regard to himself and his lame brother on the 29th.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, was called as a witness for the defence. He said he came to Ferozepore, in February, 1911. For the first two months he heard no complaints against Barkat Ali, who was posted to Moga, the most important Tahsil in the district. When Mr Bosworth Smith sent Sri Ram to Moga, he suspected Barkat Ali in Sukhdyal's case and some others. When Barkat Ali went to Lyallpur, Mr. Bosworth Smith wrote to Colonel Douglas that Barkat Ali's reputation was not satisfactory. Mr. Bosworth Smith did not move Government for a formal enquiry into Barkat Ali's conduct before January 1913, but in January, 1912, he informed the Commissioner of Barkat Ali's corruption, stating that a bribe of Rs. 1,100 was said to have been given by Sukhdyal through Balmokand. On receiving orders from Government, Mr. Bosworth Smith ordered Lala Sri Ram, an Inspector of Police, to enquire into the conduct of Barkat Ali.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

ENFORCEMENT OF LEGAL RIGHTS.

QUESTION IN LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The further hearing of the ferred by Mrs. Annie Beasant against the judgment of Justice Bakewell in the suit in which Narayaniah claimed for the custody of his minor sons was continued at the High Court.

Continuing his argument the pleader for the respondent pointed out by reference to 9 Madras L.L.R. that the wishes of minors were not material when a civil suit was brought by the father for the custody of his children.

In reply to a question from the Chief Justice he said that so far as a father's rights over his children were concerned they would not be interfered with by courts unless it was shown that the father had by his conduct forfeited his natural rights and only in such cases would courts consult the wishes of the minors. It would be enough for him on facts in this case to show that the training to which the defendant was subjecting the minors should put an end to her guardianship. He referred to 1902 Trish reports and to the Guardians and Wards Act to show that the wishes of the minors were to be consulted only when their welfare could not be otherwise provided for. Orders had frequently been passed in the Equity Courts of England with regard to the custody of children without consulting their wishes at all. He referred to 21 George 3 to 70, Section 18, which preserved to Hindus and Mahomedans their parentage under Hindu and Mahomedan Law and which was still unrepealed. It was only the welfare of the minors as interpreted in light of the peersonal law of minors which would influence the courts. He then referred to the Basant case in 11 Chancery division 508 as showing that a complete delegation of the father's right was not possible under the law. He then went on to deal with the cases cited on the other side. The 16 Bombay case was distinguished on the ground that it arose on a writ of Habeas Corpus and that it was so aggravated by the peculiar circumstances that any other decision would have seriously affected the child's welfare. Again this case dissented from 9 Madras. The 12 Allahabad case was also distinguished on the facts.

PARENTAL RIGHTS.

The Chief Justice here pointed out that there was no question of parental rights in the case. He said that the appellant was wrong in raising as a ground of appeal that Justice Bakewell's order appointing the minors, wards of court was against any well-settled rule since circumstances might arise as was recognised in 6 Calcutta when it would be necessary to make such an order. The 25 Calcutta case was one under the Guardian and Wards Act where a convert father on Rs. 15 a month, who had never seen the children since their birth, wanted to exercise his right on them in 1911-12. The "Madras Weekly Notes" and two other cases cited dependend for their decision on the existence of a step-mother and the "Weekly Notes" case could be supported on the ground that the proposed guardian was outside the jurisdiction of the court. The decision in 11 Indian Cases was on the express ground that the suit was not one for the enforcement of legal rights and was really in his favour. The decision in the 29 Allahabad case was on the grounds that there was a step-mother and that the child had lived with her grandmother for nearly 5 yeears where she was likely to be happier than with her step-mother. He concluded his arguments on the question on law by referring to text books of Simpson and Trevelyan on this question.

MINORS AND GUARDIAN.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Continuing his arguments on behalf of the respondent, the pleader invited their Lordships' attention to portions of the evidence which showed that the elder minor's body was to be used as a vehicle for the coming of Lord Maitreya and that consequently the elder minor had been so deified that a number of respectable persons had prostrated themselves before him. He commented on the reckless manner in which the defendant had sought to justify that prostration by alleging that the plaintiff himself set the example, an allegation which was not proved or even attempted to be proved. The defendant had made the minors take vows of poverty and celibacy. Such training was certainly abnormal, hence the argument that the elder minor was at the time of the decree within a few weeks of attaining his majority could not take away the right of the father to ask that the boys should be removed from such guardianship. He then commented on these vows at length to show that the boys were practically intended to lead the life of sanyasis. The letter of guardianship was then read and commented on and it showed that the one wish of the father therein was that the minors should have a university education under the supervision of the defendant. Sir R. Subramania Iyer's letter was also read as supporting that conclusion, but the defendant had broken her undertaking in that respect, in that she had tried to make the boys vehicles for superhuman manifestations and hence the only reason which entitled the defendant to the guardianship of the minors was at an end.

TEA LABOURERS CONVICTED.

FIGHT WITH MANAGER.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Imam, an application for bail was made on behalf of three garden coolies, who had been convicted by the Magistrate of Chittagong, of causing hurt to Mr. Brmner, Manager of the Barmasia Tea Garden and sentenced each to ten days' rigorous imprisonment. There was a free fight between the manager and his staff on one hand and coolies on the other. The planter used his revolver and caused hurt to some of the coolies who instituted a case which is still pending, while in the meantime some of the coolies were put on their trial and convicted. His Lordship granted bail to all the petitioners.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

RULES GOVERNING THE ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MULTAN, October 2.

A commission consisting of Mr. Leslie Jones, Divisional Judge, and Mr. Farquhar, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, appointed to enquire into the alleged misconduct of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mohamed Sarwar, Sub-Inspector, began its sitting to-day at 11 a.m., in the Commissioner's court room.

Mr. Rallia Ram, Special Public Prosecutor, with Babu Mahendranath, appeared for the Crown, while the Deputy Superintendent was represented by Mr. Chaudhri Sahabuddin and the Sub-Inspector by Mr. Bhagatram, advocate, besides other pleaders.

After the charges against the police officers had been read, Mr. Chaudhri Sahabuddin raised a preliminary objection as to whether the enquiry was being held under Act 37 of 1850, or under the Police Departmental Rules. The Public Prosecutor replied that the enquiry was being held under the Departmental Rules, when Mr. Sahabuddin contended that the rules did not apply to gazetted police officers as under the Police Act, Superintendent included Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, who were expressly excluded from the operation of the departmental rules.

He further pointed out that certain privileges were given by the Act of 1850 to public officers suspected of misconduct, which in the present case had been denied to the Deputy Superintendent prejudicing him thereby.

In conclusion he submitted that, although Government could dismiss a gazetted officer offhand, the Commission had no jurisdiction to try Ghulam Rasool.

After some discussion the Commission retired for a short time to consider the question of jurisdiction. After about half an hour's consultation the Commission intimated that it had wired to Government for instructions as to whether the the inquiry was to be under the Act of 1850, and postponed its sitting till to-morrow.

RIOT IN KANDAHAR.

PROMINENT PEOPLE KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

The Chitral Reliefs reached Mirgha Camp on the 30th September all well.

A report received from Kandahar by the "Pioneer" states that serious rioting by men from the neighbouring villages occurred there recently. The Kazi and the Mufti were killed.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

TENANTS VACATE JUST IN TIME.

Cracks having appeared in the walls of a five-storied building, situated at Narayan Dhru-street, and belonging to one Amoobai, the police advised the tenants to vacate it, which they immediately did.

The building was then inspected by the municipal authorities, who were of opinion that the house might collapse at any moment.

As it was feared that the falling debris might fall on the neighbouring house, the tenants of this building also were advised to vacate the place, which they did.

Subsequently the first building collapsed from roof to ground floor and then the wall facing the adjoining house also fell, damaging it to the extent of about Rs. 5,000.

Fortunately the tenants had vacated it and nobody was injured.

INDIAN OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

POONA COURT-MARTIAL.

ALLEGED VISIT TO ANOTHER'S WIFE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 2.

A general court-martial assembled at Kirkee, to-day, for the purpose of trying by a general court-martial a Native officer, Subedar Dani Ram, 12th Pioneers, brought before them.

The president was Lt.-Col. H. C. B. Dann, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, and the members Major G. M. Lennox, 117th Mahrattas; Capt. D. H. Powell, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry; Capt. A. W. White, 117th Mahrattas; Capt. R. D. Green Armytage, 117th Mahrattas; Capt. A. B. Merriman, 127th Baluchi Light Infantry; and Lieut. F. G. B. Wetherall, 127th Baluchi Light Infantry.

The judge-advocate was Major M. E. Nuttall, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry and the prosecutor Capt. and Adjt. G. C. Denton, 12th Pioneers.

The accused is charged with an act prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he, at Kirkee on the 22nd August 1913, contrary to regimental orders, was found leaving the married quarters of Naik Nand Ram of the same regiment while the aforesaid Naik was absent on parade.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, bar.-at-law, appeared for the accused.

SENTRY'S EVIDENCE.

Lachman, sepoy No. 1,463, for the prosecution, said: On the 22nd August 1913, I was line sentry on the married lines of "B." Company when I heard the sound of a woman's voice. I went straight to Nand Ram's house where I saw Subedar Dhani Ram, who was inside the house clutching Nand Ram's wife by the wrist. I shouted out that Subedar Dhani Ram was in Naik seized him. He tried to free Nand Ram's house and went in and himself but I told him that he could not go before the company commander came. On the arrival of the company commander I released my hold on him.

Asked by the prosecution, the witness said he was on the scene between 7 and 8 a.m. and that there was no one else present.

Cross-examined, he said: I made a statement regarding this case before Major Cummings. I stated that the accused had embraced the wife of Nand Ram. I was about 40 or 50 yards away from Nand Ram's house when I heard the sound, but could not see the house from where I was. The sound I heard was a voice exclaiming, "Why have you come to my house?". I did not recognise the voice. I heard the woman abusing but do not know what the nature of the abuse was. I halted right in front of Nand Ram's house. I do not remember if in my statement I told Major Cummings that the woman told the accused to go out of the house. When I was between the line of quarters I first saw the accused and then the woman. There were three other women present at the time, *viz.*, Janki, wife of Purdhan. Surtees, wife of Harpal, and Lachma, wife of Jodha. I saw them all with my own eyes. I do not know what they were doing. They were in their own houses. I went to Nand Ram's house because I heard the woman abusing. I went right inside the house.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN PANAMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PANAMA, Oct. 2.

The severest earthquake, since the United States took possession of the canal zone, occurred last night.

The canal was not damaged and there was no serious damage to buildings.

CHINESE PRESIDENT.

CONDITIONS OF ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Oct. 2.

The Chinese Parliament has decided to elect a President of the Republic for a term of five years.

He will be eligible for two consecutive terms.

LORD KITCHENER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.

Lord Kitchener has returned to Cairo.

EASTERN BENGAL MANOEUVRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

The manœuveres in eastern Bengal will being in January, the troops being concentrated some time after the Christmas holidays. The movements will be under the orders of General Sir Robert Scallon, Commanding the Lucknow Division.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

MEETING AT QUETTA.

LALA HARKISHAN LAL'S OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 2.

A Quetta telegram states that a meeting of local shareholders and depositors was held on the 1st when Malik Narain Das, the agent of Mr. Harkishen Lal, distributed printed forms requesting depositors to write down their amounts for the withdrawal of deposits and send the forms to Lahore.

SEATHING PRESS COMMENTS.

THE C. AND M. GAZETTE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 2.

Commenting onTuesday's meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"If proof were needed of the necessity for reinforcing the Company Law, it was provided by the extraordinary proceedings on Tuesday. Here was a case where it might have been supposed that the directorate would have been forced to go more deeply into the actual facts and figures of the Bank's assets and liabilities than they have ever been disposed to do. Instead we find the Napoleon of finance carefully evading as far as possible what ought to have been the main topic of the speech and after highly astute appeals to popular sympathy and patriotism, indulging the audience with the delightful vision of reconstruction. He had no very precise explanations to offer as to the ninety-six lakhs tied up in investments, hundis, pro-notes, land securities and so forth. Still less had he any concern with the awkward issues raised by the aditors' letter. He knew his audience and he acted on his knowledge in a fashion that must excite admiration for his talents. Of course he professed himself ready to submit the valuation of the Bank's assets to "independent" audit, and it is true that a committee of investigation was appointed at the meeting. But, with all due respect to the gentlemen selected to sit on the committee we very much question their competence to carry out the duties that have been entrusted to them. What seems to be wanted is not an investigation conducted by a body of well meaning enthusiasts, but a searching inquiry by experts with a knowledge of banking business. Had the new Companies Act been in force the Government would have had the power and would doubtless have used it to ask for information on certain points that in the public interest need to be cleared up. Had the information not proved satisfactory, they could have ordered careful and independent audit of the accounts. But as it is, the Government apparently possess no such legal powers and shareholders of the Bank, if they desire information as to its working, must endevour to get it in the best way they can."

"THE PUNJABEE."

The "Punjabee," writing on the same subject, says. It seems things were not done at the meeting in the way they ought to have been. The Press all over the country had demanded that the directors should make a full, frank and authoritative statement of the circumstances under which they ordered suspension of payment, as well as of the actual state of things. At this moment the directors as a body do not appear to have made any statement at all. Mr. Harkishen Lal made a statement, but the greater part of it was not quite relevant to the issue sof ar as the crisis is concerned. He laid the whole blame upon the critics of the Bank. What the public want to know is why he and his fellow-directors allowed what they are pleased to call "flagrant misrepresentation" to go on for nine long months and thus help to bring things to a crisis. Mr. Harkishen Lal gave a general assurance that the securities on which the money had been lent out were for the most part good and that the bulk of money was realisable. But what people are anxious to have before them at this stage are facts, and not any one's opinions. We are in deep sympathy with the idea of reconstruction, but the reconstruction of the Bank is practically a question which must be gone into in a practical spirit. The first thing necessary is to know the actual situation.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

HINDUSTAN BANK OF MULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 2.

The Hidustan Bank of Multan has suspended payment. Its nominal capital was 10 lakhs, of which 6 lakhs are said to have been subscribed and 1¼ lakhs paid up.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL BOARD.

MEMBER'S FRICTION WITH COLLEAGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.

Captain Hughes-Onslow, second member of the Australian Naval Board, has been relieved from duty pending enquiry into the friction between the Captain and other members of the Board.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

MUCH YET TO BE DONE.

The following Memorial has been submitted to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, by the Poona Temperance Association:—

1. The Poona Temperance Association desires to place before your Excellency a statement of the progress that has been made during the last six years in the direction of the limitation of the facilities for drinking in this Presidency, and at the same time of the aims that this Association has set before itself—aims which cannot be carried out without the assistance of Government—with a view to preserving and strengthening the temperate habits of the people and guarding them against the danger lest this degrading vice should become increasingly common among them. The temperance problem in India is different from that in the West. Its purpose here is to protect a people, remarkable for their sobriety, from a vice which may otherwise insidiously obtain an entrance among them along with other customs which are being introduced from the West, a vice which is already threatening to become a very serious evil among certain classes in this country. It is necessary that constant vigilance be exercised if India is to be preserved from so serious a disaster, and the aim of this Association is to assist Government in this matter and to remind it that it should always seek, not to obtain a high revenue from this traffic, but to reduce the traffic within as narrow limits as possible and so to preserve the high character for sobriety that India has hitherto borne. This association believes that this is a very urgent duty and that the danger to this country from the evil of intemperance is a very real one, and it therefore ventures respectfully to invite your Excellency's co-operation in carrying out its aim, in which it is confident that it has your Excellency's sympathy.

2. The Association recognises with satisfaction that some progress has been made during the last six years in the direction of removing abuses in the Excise administration and of bringing within more proper limits the opportunities of obtaining liquor. A very decided step in advance in the direction of consulting the views of the people themselves was taken in October, 1908, when local Excise Committees were appointed for Poona City and Cantonment. While the powers of these Committees, upon which there is a majority of official members are merely advisory, their recommendations have been generally accepted and have brought about decided improvements in certain directions. These might have been greater had the Committees been called together and consulted more frequently. Previously to the last meeting of the Poona Committees which was held in February last, they had not been called together for more than three years.

FEWER LIQUOR SHOPS.

3. As a result of the recommendations of these Excise Committees the number of country liquor shops in the Cantonment was reduced from nineteen to eleven and in the City from ten to eight. While this Association does not consider that the limit of the number of shops necessary has by any means been reached, it recognises that a great improvement in what was a very objectionable condition of things, especially in Poona Cantonment, was effected by this reduction. Not only was the number of shops thus reduced but the hours of sale were fixed as from 9 a.m., to 8-30 p.m., instead of being, as formerly, from sunrise to 9-30 p.m. The Association would point out that these improvements, so long overdue, were only secured when direct representatives of popular opinion were called into consultation. We have here, it appears, strong evidence in favour of immediate contact in this matter between the administration and the people themselves who are aware of the needs of the situation and are keenly sensitive to its dangers, as the department concerned cannot always be expected to be. A recent census of the views of the residents in a section of the City shows that the limit of reduction that the people of Poona desire has not yet been reached, while a study of the conditions in the Cantonment will show that there the number of shops is very greatly in excess of the need.

4. Another respect in which improvement has been effected is that of the allotment of the licenses. Formerly this was carried out by the method of public auction, the shop being given to the highest bidder in spite of the fact, to which this Association again and again drew the attention of Government that in many cases it was impossible except by illicit practices for the licensees to avoid incurring heavy loss on the transaction. The obvious fact that Government was making a profit on the license sales because of illegal methods on the part of the vendor at length caused action to be taken for the mitigation of the evil and now a fixed fee system is in force. The result is that the temptation to adopt illicit practices in order to push the sale of liquor is obviously to some extent reduced. At the same time there is a danger lest under this system vested interests should be created.

STILL MUCH TO BE DONE.

5. In these respects there has been an improvement in the Abkari administration in recent years and some glaring abuses against which this Association had protested have been removed. It does not follow, however that there is not yet much remaining to be done and your Excellency's attention is now invited to some directions in which improvement is greatly needed. In the first place this Association would continue to urge as it has done in the past that it is highly desirable that the authority which grants licenses should be distinct from that which collects the revenue from those licenses. The object of the revenue authorities is naturally to raise revenue. The object of the licensing authority should be to reduce the revenue from liquor by reducing the consumption. The acceptance of very high bids for licenses though it was impossible by legal means to recover that sum from sales,—to which reference has already been made,—was due to a natural desire on the part of the revenue authority to obtain as large a return as possible for Government from that source. For that reason it was somewhat difficult to persuade the Excise authorities of the abuse that this practice involved. If it be admitted that this reform in the administration is desirable, the question arises, to whom is the licensing authority to be transferred? It may be transferred, as is suggested below, to the local Excise Committees.

6. In reference to the Excise Committees, the Association urges that, whether or not the licensing authority is entirely transferred to them, they should have increased powers. At present those powers are merely advisory. It may be claimed in that capacity these Committees have shown efficency and that their recommendations should now have the force of enactment in reference to the matters entrusted to them, viz., the number and location of liquor shops and the hours during which they are to remain open. It was stated when those Committees were formed that it was necessary to provide for the retention by the officers of Government of the ultimate responsibility in such matters. That will be retained though the Committees are given executive powers as there is a majority of Government officers on all such Committees.

RECOMMENDATIONS NEGLECTED.

7. It has further to be pointed out that in many matters of detail the recommendations of the Government of India and of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 have not been carried out in this district. This is the case, for example, in regard to the distance between shops. The Government of India Resolution of 15th August 1907, lays down that "if two or more shops are equally convenient to any considerable number of persons the fact affords what the Government of India would regard as *prima facie* evidence that the number of shops in that particular area is excessive." It is only neccssary to examine the situation of the shops in Poona Cantonment to see that these recommendations are not complied with. The shops in Goota Street and Sachapir Street, for example, are within a very short distance, indeed, of each other and the same is the case with other shops. It is further laid down in Government of India Resolutions that no new shop should be opened unless there is a demand for it. That this recommendation is not always acted upon may be shown from the case of Ghoda, a village near Poona, in the Khed Taluka, where a liquor shop was recently opened. It is true that when a notification was issued asking for objections to the opening of the shop no objections were made, but when this Association asked that a ballot of the inhabitants should be taken on the subject, the request was refused and the Collector of Poona made the statement that even if it was only a minority that asked for the shop it should be granted. In these and other ways the resolutions and recommendations of Government, prepared for the guidance of local authorities with a view to the proper control of this traffic have been set aside.

8. This Association respectfully invites your Excellency's attention to the suggestion for reform in the Excise administration that have been given above as well as to the evidence that has been aduced to show that vigilance is necessary if abuses are to be prevented and if this evil is to be curtailed and controlled. Your Excellency has here an opportunity of doing much to guard this people from an evil that is undoubtedly threatening their future and so to win the gratitude of many who greatly fear lest this vice, which has wrought such havoc in other lands, should obtain a hold upon India also.

HYDERABAD APPOINTMENT.

Some days ago Nawab Valudi Khan Bahadur, the son of the late Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, was appointed Maunul-Mahem of the Army of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Nawab Valudi Khan, who has had twelve years' European experience, during which time he has studied the methods of western life, in its military and civil phases, is undoubtedly suited to the post and we congratulate him on an appointment which has pleased the Nizam's subjects.

COCHIN TENANCY BILL.

SENSATION AMONG LAND-HOLDERS.

A REPRSENTATIVE WITHDRAWS.

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The Cochin Durbar appointed a special committee, presided over by the Dewan, to consider the clauses of the new Tenancy Bill which has created a sensation among the landholders of the State. A landholders' representative who sat as a member in the Committee withdrew under the impression that he was not regarded as a member by the Dewan.

The Dewan has now issued proceedings charging the landholders' representative with discourtsey and gross misstatement of facts. The proceedings of the Dewan were criticised by the Indian papers here. In a reply which the landholders' representative has addressed to the Press, he severely critices Mr. Banarjee Dewan of Cochin. Among other things he writes believing as he did that he was a member of the Committee, he had a right to take his own course and the Dewan of Cochin as another member and President of the Committee had absolutely no power to pass any proceedings against him.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The fifth annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association was held at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon on the lawns to the North of the house. The grounds were charmingly arranged for the occasion, the Viceroy's Band was in attendance and the meeting was held in a large shamiana.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, who took their seats on a platform, were supported by Lady Willingdon, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Trevedyn Wynne, Generals Crofts and Sloggett, Mr. Sharp and Sir James Du Boulay.

The latter, in opening the proceedings, said that Lady Hardinge had become President of the Indian Branch and also that Her Excellency had presented a handsome Challenge bowl for competition among ladies of India who hold first aid aid nursing certificates of the Association.

Mr. W. E. Wardine, Resident at Gwalior, has presented a challenge shield for competition amongst Scouts and General Haji Hafiz Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I. of Bhopal has presented a challenge shield for competition amongst units of the St. John Ambulance in India and Burma.

The meeting approved of this arrangement whereby the All-India ambulance competitions should be held at Delhi on 15th February 1914 and subsequent days and all the proposed proceedings were sanctioned. The Viceroy then presented honorary serving Brothers' Badges to Major Gardiner, O. and R. Railway and Major Hepper, G. I. P. Railway, a silver badge to Colonel Dhanpat Rai, Commandant Jaipur Ambulance Corps, and the police ambulance challenge shield to Mr. Fox, District Superintendent of Police, and three Indian police representatives from Moradabad.

Major Blackham, honorary secretary, next addressed the meeting and presented the report.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This is only the second occasion on which I have had the privilege of presiding at the annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, but during my comparatively short rule over the fortunes of the Indian branch it is very gratifying to find that ambulance work in India has progressed literally by leaps and bounds. I would like to mention an interesting coincidence, that one of the earliest pioneers of this movement was the late Lady Brassey, the mother of Lady Willingdon whom we have the pleasure of having with us to-day. A great deal of this progress has been on the Indian railways and I am pleased that this meeting has coincided with the Railway Conference of which I am happy to see so many members present here to-day. A marked advance has also been made by the police to the winning team of which I have just had the pleasure of presenting my Ambulance Challenge Shield. The services of the Association at the Coronation Durbar, or rather of its trained men who are banded together under the name of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, are still fresh in the memory of us all whilst I myself and Lady Hardinge are never likely to forget the benefits which we personally received from the Ambulance contingent on the 23rd December last. In view of these services one is inclined to regard the work of the Association as chiefly that of rendering first aid, but the Honorary General Secretary in his report has emphasised the fact that the mission of the Association goes further and that it seeks to be a means of spreading a knowledge of elementary nursing and sanitation throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire. As is well-known, the diffusion of a knowledge of sanitation is one of the greatest desires of myself and my Government and judging by its thorough organisation and the success which has attended its labours so far, there is every reason to hope that this Association may be a very real help to Government in its endeavours in this direction.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE REFUSED.

DEOLALI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIVALA *v.* JAMSETJI MERWANJI WADIA.

In this matter a rule nisi for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted last Thursday. The rule was argued before their Lordships yesterday morning.

The facts of this case are well known to the public. The plaintiff (Mr. Wadia) was awarded a sum of Rs. 38,000 by Mr. Justice Macleod, against the defendant Batliwala, as damages, for the injuries caused to the plaintiff while being driven gratuitously in the defendant's motor car along the Igatpuri Road.

Their Lordships in appeal from that decision confirmed the decree of the lower court, but reduced the damages by Rs. 2,000 and awarded Rs. 36,000 as damages.

The matter was again before Their Lordships as the petitioner Batlivala applied for a certificate for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared on behalf of the petitioner Batlivala in support of the rule of 25th September.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared on behalf of Wadia to show cause against the rule.

The Advocate-General submitted that the petitioner asked for a certificate. There was no doubt about the subject matter being in excess of Rs. 10,000. Having regard to Sec. 110 of the Civil Procedure Code, it was necessary that the petitioner should satisfy Their Lordships that there was a substantial question of law. Their Lordships' decree has confirmed the decree of the lower Court. The petitioner was not appealing against that part of the decree which knocked off Rs. 2,000. He would cite [illegible] W. N. *page* 295, in support of his contention that leave to appeal should be refused. The facts here were stronger. To the extent of Rs. 36,000. Their Lordships' decree confirmed the decree of the lower court. What was the plaintiff's point of law? Their Lordships found that there was gross negligence. Mr. Justice Macleod found gross negligence.

DECREE CANNOT BE SPLIT.

There was no substantial question of law and leave should therefore be refused. The case, he submitted was not a fit one for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Setalvad (for the petitioner) submitted (1) that the decree of Their Lordships did not affirm the decree of the lower court. (2) If Their Lordships held that the appeal court decree affirmed the lower court's decree, then there was a substantial question of law. (3) It was a fit case to go to the Privy Council.

DECREE CAN'T BE SPLIT.

Their Lordships should refer to Sec. 110 of the Civil Procedure Code. Awarding Rs. 36,000 was not affirming the decree of the lower court 11 which awarded Rs. 38,000. Were they to take parts of the decree or to take the decree as a whole. He submitted there was no warrant in the section for splitting up portions of the decree passed by the Appellate Court. If S C. W. N. went against the wording of the section, then it was not rightly decided.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Did not Mr. Justice Macleod award Rs. 36,000 also?

Mr. Setalvad:—Then what Their Lordships did was to affirm a part of the decree. It did not affirm the Lower Court's decree. Secondly, if Their Lordships were against him on the 1st ground, there was a substantial question of law. If on the findings of fact Their Lordships were correct, the question of law may not arise. He submitted that 16 *Calcutta I. L. R. P.* 287 showed that it was not necessary that the question of law should arise in the appeal. Those rulings had been followed in subsequent cases e.g., in 20 *Bom. I. L. R. P.* 699. The case itself should involve a question of law. Their Lordships said that it was not necessary to go into the distinction between negligence. His submission was correct, because if the Privy Council did not accept the findings of fact, then the question of law would arise. 25 *Bom. I. L. R. p.* 332 showed that there was no question of law involved. On the question of law Their Lordships had a doubt, because they did not decide that. Thirdly, the case was a fit one for leave, because it was of great public importance. The liabilities of a driver of a motor vehicle should once and for all be determined by the highest tribunal.

In the course of the order His Lordship the Chief Justice after narrating the contentions of the petitioner for leave said that the Lower Court awarded Rs. 38,000, but the appellant did not take any objection to the amount. In Their Lordships' opinion the appeal judgment affirms the decision of the Court below. Then did the appeal involve any substantial question of law? There were concurrent findings of fact by both the courts. If those facts were accepted, then there would not arise any question of law. There were also the decisions of the Privy Council that in a case of this kind no substantial question of law was involved. His Lordship referred to (1) 25 *Bom. I. L. R. p.* 332, (2)—29, I. A. p. 38,

It remained whether it was otherwise a fit case for appeal. The case of *Moffat* v. *Bateman* was decided by the Privy Council, and the principle was exactly the same whether the accident resulted by the driving of a motor-car or in any other way. Their Lordships therefore did not think that the case was a fit one for allowing a certificate for leave to appeal to his Majesty in Council. The rule was therefore refused with costs.

The Advocate-General applied to Their Lordships that he should be allowed to take away the sum of Rs. 36,000 out of Rs. 40,000 deposited with the Prothonotary by the defendant Wadia, immediately after the judgment of Macleod J.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that stay of execution should be granted as they were going to ask for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships refused to grant stay of execution and made no order as to the withdrawal of the money deposited as security by the defendant with the Prothonotary of the High Court.

Solicitors for petitioner:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for respondent:—Captain and Vaidya.

LEAVE GRANTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RAHIM VALI MAHOMED *v.* NAOROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

This also was a rule for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Both sides, i.e., the appellants, Rahim Vali and the respondents applied for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared for Rahim Vali Mahomed.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for N. J. Gamadia.

Certain properties in the territory of H. H. the Nizam's territory were purchased at an auction sale by N. J. Gamadia. Rahim Vali Mahomed was the mortgagee of those properties. As owing to some cause, the property could not be transferred to Gamadia, Gamadia placed the purchase money in the hands of Hormusjee Vakil as an intermediary.

Gamadia filed a suit in the High Court for rescission of the contract against Rahim Vali and Vakil. Mr. Justice Macleod passed a decree in favour of Gamadia. Rahim Vali appealed and their Lordships in appeal decided that Gamadia was not entitled to rescind the contract as he was bound to give further time to Rahim Vali Mahomed.

Mr. Jardine submitted that Rahim asked for specific performance of the contract of purchase. The final order was that they were not entitled to specific performance, as matters stood at present. Their counter-claim was bad and the suit was premature. He should therefore be allowed leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Taraporevala submitted that the appeal court had held "that he was not entitled to rescind the contract. He was bound to give Rahim Vali further notice." Rahim was not entitled to any notice, etc., etc.

Their Lordships' order was that as in this judgment the directions were sufficiently wide, they would therefore certify that these were cases for appeals to His Majesty's Council. Leave was therefore granted to both the parties.

Solicitors for Rahim Vali: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for Gamadia: Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

THE GYMERIC CASE.

RULE NISI GRANTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor).

ANDREW YULE & Co. *v.* A. B. DUBASH, PETITIONER.

On this matter, in which Their Lordships decided in favour of Andrew Yule & Co. by giving them an injunction against A. B. Dubash, in respect of the Gymeric, and differed from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman who had refused to grant an injunction, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared on behalf of A. B. Dubash, the respondent, to apply for a rule *nisi* for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, for directions as to the decree of the Appeal Court, and for stay of execution. He submitted that they were going to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of Their Lordships granting an injunction. If the Privy Council held that there ought not to be any injunction, then his clients must be protected against disobeying the order of the Court here, because if they refused to surrender possession of the Gymeric they would be charged with contempt. This would fall under O. 45, R. 20 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Chief Justice: Have you any authorities to ask for stay as regards prohibitive injunctions pending the appeal?

Mr. Setalvad said they had not. The whole decree was for an injunction. If there were a decree for Rs. 5,000, they would obtain a stay. This was a much more serious matter. All that they sought was that they should not be proceeded against for contempt till the matter was argued.

Their Lordships ordered that a short day notice should be sent to the other side. It should be made returnable on Monday. A rule for leave was granted; also a rule for directions. Both these would be heard on the 10th inst. and if the other party consented then the matter for the stay of execution would also be heard along with the other matters on the 10th instant.

Solicitors for A. B. Dubash:—Pestonji Rustim and Kolah.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGED WILL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* SHANKAR KASHINATH, SHIVMURTI RAGOBA AND EKNATH BHAGOBA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who had convicted the accused to various terms of imprisonment. The facts of this case have already been reported. Their Lordships acquitted all the accused on all the charges.

Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—"In this case four accused were jointly tried on the charges of forgery, and criminal breach of trust. The Sessions Judge has pardoned one of the accused, and has convicted the rest for offences of forgery and misappropriation, and for the abetment of the same. All the accused have appealed. The accused No. 1 however has died since the appeal was filed and only the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are before the Court. The prosecution alleges that on the morning of the 11th of October, 1912, after the death of Sakhubai, the will Ex. 21 was forged in a house and that thereafter the three accused took possession of the property of the deceased and misappropriated a part of the same. The case for the prosecution mainly rests on the evidence of Chandrabhagabai, whose evidence was believed by the Sessions Judge. The Assessors concurred with the Sessions Judge, to a certain extent it is true. But if we turn to the opinion of the Assessors themselves, we find that the Assessors placed no relience upon the evidence of Chandrabhagabai. They were also of opinion that the accused No. 1 was not guilty and to this extent it can be inferred that they were not prepared to believe Chandrabhagabai. The main question to be considered is whether the will (Ex. 21) has been proved to be a forged document beyond all reasonable doubt. In the Court's opinion the Sessions Judge has failed to consider certain broad circumstances which are compatible with the theory of the will being genuine. It is not disputed that Sakhubai disposed of her property before the date of Ex. 21. The relations between Sakhubai and her husband were strained and it was perhaps her wish that the property should not go to her husband in the event of her death. In this connection it is to be noted that her husband did not know of her death for a full fortnight and she had been separated from him for several years.

IS THE WILL GENUINE?

Looked at from this point of view there is no inherent improbability in the fact of the will being genuine. Looking to the whole record there is no support for the conclusion that there was any ground for believing that these accused had conspired to have another will after the date of Ex. 40. These considerations are consistent with the theory of the will being genuine After considering the circumstantial evidence put forward by the Sessions Judge, the Court found that there was no probability of the will being forged. So ultimately this case rested on the evidence of Chandrabhagabai. Having regard to the irregularities in recording the evidence of the approver, the Sessions Judge was right in discarding the evidence of the approver who has not disclosed the whole truth.

ONLY DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Therefore the direct evidence bearing on the question of the forgery of the will was the evidence of Chandrabhagabai only. The Court found that Chandrabhagabai's evidence was believed by the Sessions Court. The first difficulty with regard to her evidence is that though according to her she knew when and where the will was written, she did not say anything about the will to anybody for two months and a half. There is no evidence to show what exactly was her statement when she was questioned. Even the police officer did not throw any light on this point. This may or may not refer to the will in dispute. But unfortunately the point is not beyond all doubts. The next point in her evidence is about the condition of Sakhubai at the time of her death. According to Chandrabhagabai Sakhubai could not speak for four or five days before her death. On this point she is contradicted by the approver. She was also not on good terms with the accused No. 2. An adoption made under such conditions would not naturally lead to harmony between the accused No. 2 and his adoptive mother Chandrabhagabai. Further there is the fact of a prosecution of the accused No. 2 by Chandrabhagabai. The Sessions Judge however has accepted her story in its entirety.

EVIDENCE UNRELIABLE.

After giving the best consideration to this evidence which was the only evidence in the case on which the conviction could be sustained, the conclusion of the Court was that it would not be safe to rely on it. For these reasons the charge of forgery and the abetment of the same cannot be sustained; and the accused ought to be acquitted. For the same reasons the accused will also be acquitted on the charge of misappropriation.

The first accused is dead.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Kelkar appeared on behalf of the second accused.

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared for the third accused.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the fourth accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

DECREE CONFIRMED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ATMARAM THAKOREDASS, APPELLANT; GANGARAM VARAJDAS AND ANOTHER RESPONDENTS.

This was a Second Appeal from the decision of the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, A.P., of Surat, who varied the decree of the court of first instance.

The original suit was for the recovery of Rs. 600 from the defendants as damages for trespass and wrongful opposition to the plaintiffs obtaining possession of a house which had become their property under a sale to them by the first defendant, Jinabhai.

The plaintiffs alleged that the house belonged to Jinabhai alone. Jinbhai and his brother Jamnadas had sold it verbally to the plaintiffs in 1892, but had afterwards refused to carry out the sale. Thereupon the plaintiffs brought a suit against Jinabhai and Jamnadas for specific performance and possession and obtained a decree in their favour.

On plaintiffs applying for execution of the decree, the court had to sign the sale-deed and get it registered, as Jinabhai and Jamnadas would not obey the orders of the court (O. 21, r. 34, Civ. Pro. Code). This was in 1899, more than 6 years after the sale.

The plaintiffs deposited Rs. 2,501 in court to be handed over to the vendors on their giving up possession of the house. Then a warrant was issued for delivery of possession to the plaintiffs, but before it could be executed, Jinabhai's nephew, Magan Jamnadas, instituted a suit against the purchasers and his own father and uncle and others to have it declared that the sale by Jamnadas and Jinabhai to the plaintiffs did not affect his share in the house, and for partition. A decree was obtained in the High Court in his favour in 1902, awarding him a fourth share in the house. The rest was given to the plaintiffs.

When the warrant for possession was sent for execution, one Atmaram Thakoredas (appellant), the son of another brother of Jinabhai's, opposed the execution of the decree, though at that time Jinabhai offered to give up the portion he was in possession of. Plaintiffs' suit against him was successful in appeal and on 10th June 1908, they finally got possession of the property purchased by them 16 years before. Thereafter plaintiffs field the present suit for damages against Jinabhai and Atmaram. They alleged that the obstruction by Atmaram in 1905 was in pursuance of a fraudulent conspiracy with Jinabhai.

The defendants denied any conspiracy and having unjustifiably obstructed the plaintiffs in getting possession. Jinabhai stated that he was ready to give over possession as soon as Maganlal's matter was settled, but that he was in no way liable for the obstruction and consequent delay caused by Atmaram, as the plaintiffs declined to take any possession, unless the entire share awarded to them was delivered over. They also pleaded limitation.

The learned Sub-Judge decided the point of limitation in defendants' favour. But he held that there had been a conspiracy between the defendants for which they were liable to pay damages and that Atmaram was liable for resisting delivery of possession to the plaintiffs. He further held that Jinabhai was not liable to pay damages, simply because he remained in possession after Atmaram's resistance. The learned Judge accordingly made a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 75 and costs against both the defendants.

On appeal the learned Appellate Judge varied the lower court's decree in plaintiffs' favour by raising the amount of damages against Atmaram to Rs. 200 for trespass as he was of opinion that the loss of rent was not the only criterion, but that the loss, trouble and expense entailed by the trespass ought also to be considered. He freed Jinabhai from liability for conspiracy, who consequently got off scot-free, as the judgment of the first court had already absolved him from liability for trespass. The learned Judge, however, made him bear his own costs throughout, considering that he was able to escape, simply because the first court took a wrong view of the law of trespass and then did not take full evidence about his conspiracy. Atmaram was to pay all the plaintiffs' costs.

Atmaram (defendant No. 2) appealed.

Mr. M. N. Mehta appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the respondents.

The learned Judges were of opinion that the Lower Appellate Court had taken the correct view of the law and had rightly assessed the damages. They, therefore, confirmed the decree with costs.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DHARAMSI DAYAL *v.* MEGHYI LUKSHMIDAS & SONS.

This was a motion by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver and for an injuction.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the 1st defendant to show cause against the notice.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the second defendant.

One Dayal Vallabhdas, a Bhatia Hindu inhabitant died on the 2nd March 1912 leaving a daughter Sakarbai and three sons viz., the plaintiff and the second and third defendants. The deceased carried on business in partnership with the first defendant in aniline dyes. He had paid a large sum as his share of the capital in the said business, and, the plaintiff alleged that if accounts of the business were taken a sum of Rs. 50,000 would be found due to the estate of the deceased by the partnership. The plaintiff alleged that the partnership was dissolved by this father's death in March, 1912. And, apprehending that his interests would be jeopardized, unless some proper person were appointed Receiver, he applied to the Court for a Receiver and an injuction.

The affidavits on behalf of the plaintiff alleged that the plaintiff was a minor, that the 1st defendant was tampering with the books of account, and that the minor would be considerably prejudiced by things being left in the hands of the 1st defendant.

His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Setna Receiver. Costs of the plaintiff and the 1st defendant were made costs in the cause. The second defendant was ordered to pay his own costs.

Attorneys for the plaitiff: Nadirsha and Darasha.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Nadirsha Jehangir Mehta and Somji.

Attorney for the 2nd defendant: C. P. D'Cunha.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 3RD OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

399-13—Bhai K & G. Sakerbai alias Hirabai widow v. Tricumdas Heerji & ors. Jamsetji R & D.

For Dismissal and on question of costs.

453-13—Bicknell M R & Co. The Bombay & Huzaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ld. v. A M Jeewanji & Co. a firm. Payne & Co.

For Consent Decree.

1117-12—Ardeshir H D & Co. Bhimabai widow v. Jethabhai Velji & anr. Madhowji K & Co.

For Consent Order on Comr.'s Report.

171-86—Edg. G W & Co. Jamnabai v. J Sanders Slater & ors. Ty D & Co. Little & Co. Mulji & Th.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

677-11—Sham. M & H. Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Worliwalla & ors. Mulji Kh. & Th. Jehangir & S. Manchershaw & N. For further hearing.

1310-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Coll Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

358-11—Daphtary F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsee & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-& ors. v. Memraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H W & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandealy Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 630-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

699-13—Pest. R K & Co. Grace Edith Hemingway v. Wilwot Harrison. Little & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DEATH CAUSED BY A BLOW.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Feru charged one Krishna Bapoo, a Hindu with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Khima Pachan, a Bunia, and thereby causing death.

Mr. B. N. Athavale, Bar-at-Law, conducted the prosecution whilst Mr. Banaji, pleader defended. The deceased was represented in Court by his son Banji Pashan. The following are the facts of the case as recorded.

It appears that on the 31st last the accused, who owed a sum of money to the deceased for grain purchased from him was met by the latter near his shop at Tank Bunder, Mazagon. The deceased demanded his money saying that he had waited long enough for it. When the accused pleaded his inability to pay, the deceased threatened to take legal proceedings against him and at the same time insulted him to his face. Thereupon the accused rushed at him and dealt him two severe blows on his left side when he was seized by some passers-by. Breaking loose from their hold, he again sprang at the deceased, (who had suffered such a shock from the first assault that he had fallen on the ground in a swoon,) and dealt him another two blows on his hips. On receiving this further injury the deecreased fell prostrate on the ground, senseless and quite unconscius. He was carried to his shop and shown to his son who at once had him removed to hospital where it was ascertained that he had died as a result of the blows he received. The defence story was that the deceased had made insulting references to the accused's mother and sister and struck him in the face because he would not pay his debts.

The accused submitted a written statement in which he admitted having struck the complainant two blows only and no more. He denied having made the alleged assault and went on to say that he was extremely sorry for causing the deceased's death which he swore was accidental unintended and very unfortunate. The medical certificate passed after the post mortem examination, testified that the deceased was suffering from an enlarged spleen and that it needed only a slight injury to bring about his death. His Worship remarked that under the circumstances he could only charge the accused with causing voluntary hurt, since he had deliberately made a second assault in the deceased, an old man of 55 years, when he saw that he was already very badly hurt and in great agony after the first two blows he had dealt.

His Worship said that in this case, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment would meet the demands of justice.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND.

BENGAL YOUTH LET OFF LIGHTLY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Mohendra Chuckerbutty, a Bengali, with theft as a servant of a diamond valued at Rs. 200.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused; Mr. B. B. Kampani, pleader, appeared for the complainant Shieratan Bajapan.

The evidence showed that about six months ago, the complainant, who has his shop at Kalbadevie Road for setting precious stones, was given a gold collar button with a diamond set in it to polish by a Parsi gentleman. The diamond was subsequently missed and could not be traced. The complainant thereupon dismissed all his servants including the accused. The complainant paid Rs. 201 to the Parsi and settled the matter with him. A complaint was made to the police, who succeeded in tracing the diamond to the accused in the beginning of last month. The accused was then put upon his trial.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he was a young man of about 22 years and this was his first offence and as he had been in custody for nearly a month, he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the option of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Abdul Kader, a Mahomedan, and Vithoo Mahadoo, a Hindu, with being in possession of small quantities of cocaine without a license.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 17 and the second was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment as he had two previous convictions against him for the same offence.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.

POLICEMAN SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged a police constable named Mahomed Siddik Mahomed Hussein with vexatiously causing the arrest of one Mahabir.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 26th September last the accused had wrongfully arrested Mahabir near Trimbuk Parasram-street, and placed him before a jemadar, on a charge of gambling with cards and money in a public place. In support of the charge the accused produced 37 playing cards. The jemadar, however, caused inquiries to be made and it was ascertained that these cards had been left in the wooden police *chowki* at Grant-road, where the accused slept; and 13 cards belonging to the same pack were found in the same *chowki*.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, observed that there was no doubt he had not only vexatiously and unnecessarily arrested an innocent person, but had actually gone to the length of creating false evidence by producing playing cards. The accused deserved to be severely punished. It was his duty as a policeman to protect innocent persons. Instead of doing that he had arrested such a person. As a warning to other policemen he was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BRASS POTS.

OLD OFFENDER'S CRIME.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Sakharam Mahadoo, a Hindu, with the theft of brass pots.

It appeared that the accused was arrested by a police sepoy on Wednesday noon at Kamatipura while he was attempting to pledge the pots, which were subsequently traced to one Sitabai, a Hindu woman, residing at Bhendy Gully.

After the charge had been framed, the accused admitted ten previous convictions.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1913.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, on return from leave to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, as a temporary measure.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dhrawar.

Mr. Trotter, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1913.

Mr. Behramji Nowroji Gamadia to be a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Phirozshah Bahamanji Jijibhoy, deceased.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., on completion of his special duty in Poona, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona,

Mr. C. N. Mehta to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan.

Mr. J. E. Husband, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two weeks.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. E. L. Moysery, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Karachi.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Karachi, from the date of departure of Mr. W. F. Hudson, I. C. S., until the date of relief by Mr. Westropp, I. C. S.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of East Khandesh.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. W. H. Waters, R. I. M., to be 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

Mr. W. T. Saxton has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be Professor of Botany at the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1913.

No. 6885.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith M. B., M. Ch. (R. U. I.), D. P. H. (Cantab.), I. M. S., continued to hold charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona, from the 1st to 12th June 1913, both days inclusive.

Mr. Badiuzzaman Habibuddin Kazi to be Special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu schools in the Central Division on Rs. 200 per mensem.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Bombay are pleased to issued sanads to practise as pleaders to Messrs. Diwakar Chintaman Joshi, LL. B., and Achyut Siddheshvar Phadke, LL. B.

DUBLIN RIOTS.

THE EXECUTIVE AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

An Irish correspondent writes to the "Westminster Gazette": The Executive in Ireland has been abused without stint in connexion wth the rioting in Dublin. Perhaps it would be well to seize the present moment of quiet to consider how far the language used has been justified by any action which the Executive has taken. The three main matters upon which attacks on the Executive have been based are:

1. The prosecution of Larkin;
2. The proclaiming of the meeting in Sackville-street; and
3. The charge by the police on Sunday, August 31.

All three depend directly upon one another.

Dealing with the last first, it may be said that the method used by the police in dealing with the crowd was that of the police officials, who are primarily concerned. The action of the Executive here has been confined to the promise by the Earl of Aberdeen that an inquiry shall be held as soon as the state of the city makes that possible.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble in Dublin began with a strike of that section of the tramway men who being to the Transport Workers' Union. That commenced on August 26. Mr. Murphy, the chairman of the Tramways Company, and other employers, responded by locking out all the member of the union, of which Larkin is general secretary. The language used by the officials of the union led the Law Officers of the Crown to advise the arrest of four of these leaders for seditious libel and incitement to riot. In the meantime Larkin had called a meeting for Sunday, August 31, in Sackville-street, and the speeches made with regard to the proposed meeting were of so violent a character that the chief Divisional Magistrate, acting on information that the meeting would probably result in a breach of the peace, proclaimed the gathering.

Larkin and those who were prosecuted with him were released on bai on giving an undertakng to abstain from violent speeches. How thi undertaking was kept will be seen from the fact that at a public meetin, held on the night of his release Larkin publicly burned the official proclamation of the meeting, declared that he would be present, and told his hearer that that "they would be damned idiots to starve so long a there was food and clothing in the shops." In face of this attitude no shops." In face of this attitude no have dreamed of allowing the meeting to be held in the very centre of business Dublin.

"THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH."

That the sole concern of the Executive has been the maintenance of peace was shown on the arrival of the deputation from the Trade Union Congress in Dublin. The members of this were at once received by the Lord Lieutenant, and when they expressed an intention of "vindicating the right of free speech" by holding a meeting in Sackville-street on the next Sunday were informed that the right had never been questioned, and that no objection whatever would be taken to the meeting provided guarantees were given as to its orderly character. Assurances were forthcoming on this point, the meeting was permitted, and passed off in the most peaceable fashion, the speeches delivered being in striking contrast to those with which the ears of Dublin had been made familiar. Moreover, at the interview with the Lord Lieutenant arrangements were made for a conference with the employers, and this was subsequently held.

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

In England a false impression has been deliberately created of the attitude of the Executive in Ireland. There has been no challenge of the right of free speech. There has been no taking of sides in the labour dispute. The sole concern of the Executive has been the maintenance of a peace threatened by the most violent and inflammatory speeches. Nor should it be forgotten that the English Labour delegates put forward the Dublin Trades Council as the proper body to enter into negotiation with the employers, although in its membership of one hundred representatives of the various unions there are only six from the Transport Workers' Union, which is responsible for the strikes. The Executive in Ireland has had an exceedingly difficult position to face, and in the opinion of Dublin citizens has dealt with the labour troubles with discretion and with a complete absence of any partiality towards one or other of the warring interests.

YOUNG OFFICER'S BETS.

AMAZING STORY AT COURT-MARTIAL.

ALLEGED "POOL" WITH A MESS SERGEANT.

A court-martial assembled at Tidworth on September 8, to try two charges of a very unusual nature against an officer, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The prisoner was Second Lieutenant Mortimer Alfred Mitchell, of the 1st Battalion, Northamsonshire Regiment, and the charges were:—

(1) Behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in that he at Devonport, about the month of April, 1913, made an arrangement with Sergt. C. Green, officers' mess sergeant, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, to carry on betting transactions on horse-racing for their mutual benefit.

(2) That accused at Willsworthy about June or July, 1913, wrote to Sergt. C. Green and requested the said sergeant to make his mess bill as light as possible, as he would be unable to meet it, thereby suggesting that the said mess sergeant should make out a false mess bill upon the accused account.

Accused, who pleaded not guilty to both charges, was represented by his father, Lieut. A. Mitchell. Brigadier General F. W. N. McCracken, commanding the 17th Infantry Brigade, was president of the court, and Capt. H. Lloyd, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, was the prosecutor.

Private Charles Green, who was mess sergeant from May 1912 to August of this year, said that in March last Lieut. Mitchell came to him for tips on horse races. Most of witness's tips were successful. About the end of April or May accused asked witness to join him in betting on a weekly account with a bookmaker named Brock. The first week the losses were about £7. The following week they were winners and a cheque came from Brock, which witness paid to Lieut. Mitchell, the amount being £7 19s. or £7 9s. Witness received no share at all, although he saw the cheque. The following week they made more bets, and witness calculated that the winnings were about £6. As witness did not receive any share of the cheque he decided to leave on betting.

LETTER TO MRS. SERGEANT

In June last witness said he went to camp, where he had charge of a detachment mess. He was handed the following letter:

Dear Green,—Am writing to ask you to make my mess bill as light as possible, as I sall be unable to meet it this month. My drinks and cigarettes are the chief items. I am raising £20 from a fellow in town, so we will soon be all right. I had a reminder from Brock the other day, but think I can manage him all right. Hoping you will remember above said in making up my mess bill,—Yours, Mitchell. Destroy this.

The accused borrowed money from witness in sums from 10s. upwards, the whole amounting to £10. None of that money had been repaid. Accused owed him about £5 for bets and £10 lent, also £8 for a cheque witness cashed on July 6. The cheque produced was the one, and it was on a form which witness gave accused from the mess cheque book.

In cross-examination the witness said he did not receive any acknowledgment of the £10 he lent to accused. He had borrowed money from one of the waiters, saying he wanted it for Lieut. Mitchell. He knew the accused had a mess bill for £20 at the time, bu but did not know the £8 cheque was worthless. Lieut. Mitchell afterwards gave him another cheque, but witness denied that he at first threatened the officer.

Private Charlton spoke to lending 30s. to Green, who said he wanted it for Lieut. Mitchell.

Accused informed the Court that he wished to call Brock to give evidence, but the latter was not present, though he had been warned at Plymouth to attend. The accused thereupon handed in an account, which he said was signed by Brock, showing the transaction accused had had with him, and this was accepted by the Court.

Lieut. Mitchell then gave evidence. He started betting with Brock, he said, on March 9, his first race being the Grand National, over which he won £2 6s. 10d. A week afterwards Green started giving him tips. Witness did not ask him for these tips and did not enter into any betting transactions in league with him. When he first commenced to use Green's tips he was not successful, and in three weeks he lost about £14. The fourth week he received a cheque from Brock for £7 9s. For the week ending May 21, he went to Tregarth, and while he was there he made no bets at all with Brock.

"NO LEAGUE WITH GREEN."

"I never formed a league with Sergeant Green," the accused went on, "or a betting pool for our mutual benefit, and I never on any occasion borrowed any money from him. If money was borrowed by me from the mess, as we are allowed to borrow, it was put down against me on Form B. I do not owe Green any money at all. I did not receive £8 for the cheque made out in his name. I lent him £8 because I knew he was in very bad financial straits.

Lieutenant Mitchell added that the letter from Willsworthy was written in the way it was because he could not have written in any other way without making an accusation against Green.

Cross-examined, Lieutenant Mitchell admitted that he was badly in debt at the time, and he recognised that if he made money by Green's tips Green would benefit. Witness denied having given the cheque to Green to enable him to show it to make his accounts correct at the audit.

Captain Lloyd, speaking of the accused's military career, said he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 1st Northamptons on September 4, 1912. There was no previous conviction against him, although accused had been before the Commanding Officer in connection with dishonoured cheques, and was then told that he must alter his ways.

Cross-examined by accused: You were arrested in London for being absent without leave, but not for that only. He believed, witness added, that accused did go before the Commanding Officer to make a statement of his liabilities.

The President then announced that the court was closed, and the finding will be promulgated in due course.

The subscriptions received by the Central Organization of the Damodar Famine Relief Fund, including the amount already acknowledged, now amounts to Rs. 31,974-2-6.

SIR GEORGE REID ON THE PRESS.

AUSTRALIA'S HELP IN DEFENCE.

Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, was the guest of the British Press at a luncheon at the Tracadero in mail week. The good wishes of British journalists were expressed by Mr. Robert Donald (president of the Institute of Journalists), who referred to Sir George Reid as the man who had discovered Australia to the British people and had been the spokesman of a united Commonwealth. It was not a mere coincidence that the coming of Sir George Reid was followed by a marvellous development in the prosperity of Australia.

"A thousand thanks to the British Press," said Sir George Reid, in reply. "Australia will highly appreciate the conspicuous kindness which you have shown to their representative.

"The profession of journalism has one singular drawback. Able journalists make fame for so many men, but are themselves debarred a place in the sun, or even a gleam of reflected glory in the public eye. I admire the high schools which educate a select few of our boys and girls; I immensely admire the schools in which the large mass of the children of the country receive the rudiments of education; but as the result of a life-long experience I feel that the best of the world's educators is the world's Press" (applause).

Sir George Reid went on to complain that there was no university with a chair, scholarship, fellowship, prize, or bequest for one of the greatest studies in the world, "the study of the mind of man as a machine that does some work." What machine was so wonderful as the human mind; so vital? What machine yielded better dividends than the human intellect? He had come across many masterly accounts of the mentality of various insects, but in no library in the world would one find a masterly account that man could understand of the wonders of the human intellect. In the twentieth century there was going to be an astonishing intellectual uplifting, thanks mainly to the Press.

"Australia," said Sir George, "loves peace and hates war, but she is busily equipping fleets and preparing her manhood and her boyhood for the fighting line. She is resolved to make ready at once to help in defending the flag that always protected her, and defends her still (applause). She sees the ominous shadows and the increasing strain and challenge which cloud our Imperial horizon. She does not wait for a larger share in the councils of the Empire. She does not turn aside to enjoy the old pastime of party conflicts. This surely can be left until the skies are more clear. The flag of Britain was once the terror of high seas; it is now the ensign of peace and goodwill. The British Fleet is the first line of the world's defence against lawless dreams of conquest" (applause).

A telegram from Bhagalpore reports the death, on the 23rd instant, of Babu Muralilal. Three weeks ago he was taken to Calcutta for treatment but the disease had developed too far. He was the founder of the "Bihar News."

ZIONIST CONGRESS.

A UNIVERSITY AT JERUSALEM.

The Vienna correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed on the 10th instant:—

The eleventh International Zionist Congress came to an end yesterday, evening. The meetings have been marked by sharp and in some cases, heated controversies, which indicate the existence of a considerable divergence of views among supporters of the movement. The manner in which the work of colonisation in Palestine has been carried out formed a subject of criticism, and strong opposition was aroused by the demand of the Central Committee that the direction of the Zionist financial institutions should be identified with the party management. The Jewish Colonial Bank, together with the financial undertakings which have sprung from it, have deposits amounting to over £400,000 in their keeping. Dr. Wolffsohn, President of this year's Congress and former President of the Central Organisation, took a strong line against the demand on the ground that the confidence shown by depositors in the Bank is due to the fact that it is conducted on proper business lines. A change in the character of the direction of the Bank could only be harmful. In spite, however, of criticisms on the policy of the Central Committee a vote of confidence and thanks for the work accomplished by it was adopted unanimously.

The proposal for the foundation of a Jewish University at Jerusalem, brought forward by Dr. Weissman, of Manchester, found supporters and opponents. Apart from its intrinsic value, such a University, it is argued, would become a centre for the dissemination through the activity of its students of Jewish national ideas. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the cost of its foundation would swallow up the resources of the movement and further that Palestine would offer no field for those educated there. The idea, however, seems to meet with acceptance in quarters which are able to express their approval in material shape since the President stated that, although organised collecting has not yet been set on foot £16,000 had already been subscribed for this purpose. Jewish Vienna, although the home of the founder of Zionism, stands, generally speaking, aloof from the movement, and it is noteworthy that the Press which might be expected to pay a special attention to matters of interest to Jewish people has contented itself with scanty reports of the proceedings of the Congress.

A LADY POET HONOURED.

A correspondent writes:—Last Friday at the C. P. Tank Road residence of Sree Sankaracharya of the Karawir and Sankeshwar Math, a meeting was held, His Holiness presiding, to honour Shrimati Bala Saraswati Hirabai R. Gaikawad, a young and promising poetess of Bassein, who is now in Bombay. A large and representative gathering attended the function. Mr. Babasaheb Purandare read aloud some pieces composed extempore by Shrimati Hirabai. The recitation proved a great success. His Holiness expressed his appreciation and conferred on the poet the religious appellation of "*Kavya Kalpalata*" (a heaven-born Creeper of Poetry).

DANGERS OF DUST.

SIR J. CRICHTON-BROWNE'S WARNING.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Congress would be a dull affair for the ordinary man if it were not for Sir James Crieton-Browne, who has the habit of finding something in the way of a popular sensation at each meeting, says the "Standard." In his presidential address at Llandudno he anathematised the dangers of dust. "In the right place and quantity," he said, "dust is not a bad thing, but it is that which is due to human agency which is productive of disease."

He horrified his audience by telling them about some dust which he collected from the top of a wardrobe in the West-end of London. It was found to contain organic and inorganic matter, silica and insoluble silicates, oxide of iron and alumnia, lime, carbonic acid, and traces of sulphuric and phosphoric acid, vegetable and animal fibres from such fabrics as linen, cotton, and wool, feather barbs, fragments of wood, scales from the skin, starch granules, and a few pollen spores.

Road dust, he declared, was abominable and hazardous to health, the chief danger being lockjaw. He advised that all houses should be built with a broad belt of garden ground between them and the road, and that all motorists and dwellers on the highway should be warned to keep all cuts, wounds, and abrasions free from road dust, and perhaps one of these days the equipment of the well-appointed car might include a tube of tetanus antitoxin for immediate application to a dust-impregnated wound.

Sir James condemned the audacious suggestion of the International Road Congress that children should be specially taught to provide against the dangers of the road. Was it to be a new system of skedaddle drill? Surely the onus of providing against the dangers of the road rested with motorists, who made the road more dangerous, rather than with the hapless children.

No teaching could quicken the automatic movement of the startled brats when they were borne down upon by motor car, or, worse still, motor cyclist in chrome jerkin and goggle-eyed—a bogey man more hideous and alarming than ever could be conjured up by childish imagination.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS FOR THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Could the life be made worth living the problem would be solved. But, to take the senior branch, while every deadweight carrier goes to sea overladen and undermanned (*allowed to do so by the Board of Trade*), while feeding and accommodation are bad, and while even a first mate must work twelve hours out of the twenty-four—and at times more than that—for the magnificent wage of 7d. or 8d. an hour, while leave of absence is almost nil, and while Sunday rest is unattainable, how can it be expected that a sufficiency of officers will be found? For people are at last beginning to find out. The truth is that too much profit goes to shareholders and managers and too little to the men who run the ships. Most emphatically has this been the case during the past twelve months.—"The Nautical Magazine."

GROUPING THE POWERS.

"A FAR-FETCHED PLAN"

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE REGARDED AS A CHIMERA.

Political writers are making ingenious new combinations out of the exchange of speeches between the Emperor and the King of Greece, out of M. Kokovtseff's friendly words about the wisdom of Russian and Austrian policies, and even out of the retirement of the British Ambassador at Vienna, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette."

In some of these combinations Greece, with a highly impossible naval future, is almost formally in the Austro-German group; Italy is to be replaced by Russia in friendship with Germany and Austria, and Great Britain, by the Vienna change, has formally recanted her anti-German policy.

The King of Greece's visit is, in particular, emphasised, regardless of the fact that the King is due this month also in Paris, and will there have to say as nice things about the French Army as he has just said about the German. Good political judges do not accept any of these combinations. They put them down to the passion of some publicists for interpreting policy in terms of visits, speeches, and personalities, and although the importance of these factors is not denied, they are not dominant or final factors.

So far from seeking great changes in policy anywhere, these best judges agree that the Balkan wars have had surprisingly little influence on general European relations. The relations have not been aggravated or mitigated to any measurable extent, and have undergone no change in their nature. The main issue which is involved in Balkan affairs, the Austro-Russian opposition, is probably less sharp, inas much as now there is little left to differ over; also because the tradition has been broken that all Balkan crises must mean dangerous Austro-Russian quarrels. Apart from that, it may be said that the general aim of German policy is attained, inasmuch as purely Balkan issues are removed more and more from European influence; and the Balkan States, as a homogeneous force capable of reacting on Europe's affairs, have been neutralised by their quarrel.

A POLICY THAT OFFERS NO PROFITS.

Competent judges cannot see in these conditions any cause for a reconstruction of groups, or for the admission of doubtful outsiders. There is no prospect of Germany committing herself to the Greek side in what is apparently to be a chronic quarrel with Bulgaria. Such a policy would offer no profits, and might entail unpleasantness, as the result of the quarrel is very much in doubt.

The newspaper combinations made in this domain are the fruit of German pride at King Constantine's repudation of the legend that Germany's army was somehow discredited by the fighting of the last year.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" with good reason calls combinations founded on M. Kokovtseff's agreeable words "much exaggerated and in the end misleading." The far-fetched plan of bringing Russia (in place of Italy) together with Germany and Austria did not start in German or Russian heads; but in certain heads of Vienna, which are displeased by the instability caused in the Triple Alliance by Austro-Italian antagonisms, and further have axes of domestic and religious policy to grind. This ingenious plan is to revive the "alliance of the three Emperors," which lasted through most of the seventies, "an aim," says the "Frankfurter Zeitung," "which would have to be most energetically fought by Germany."

The suspicion is that not a "Dreikaiserbund" but a Holy Alliance is what is aimed at by the Austrian Clericals, who have been talking most of this plan. Apart from the fact that there is no sign at all of any dissolution of the two existing groups, an Austro-Russo-German alliance is here regarded as chimerical, as it would establish an all-powerful group with a very weak opposition, and equilbrium would be upset until the opposition, by offer of better terms, detach some member of the all-powerful group.

The division of Continental Europe into Dual and Triple Alliances is held to have existed so long merely because it produces a condition nearer equilbrium than any other possible grouping of Great Powers; and no serious political judge believes that the system is to be replaced by a combination which by its very preponderance would lose all reason for being.

THE ANIMAL THAT ASKS QUESTIONS.

It seems to us that the impulse to ask questions can hardly be a week younger in the history of the human race than the impulse of wonder. It was on the day on which man first put a question that he rose his first millimetre higher than his companion brutes. The rest of the animals are oppressed by the same necessities of food and love as he, but none of them, so far as has been discovered, is addicted to the same taste for asking foolish questions. Man, indeed, is essentially and differentially the animal that asks questions. In the nursery he does little else until the habit is almost lied and bullied out of him. It is only in so far as the habit revives in him in latter years that he becomes an individual and rational creature.—"The New Statesman."

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, a Purdah party was held at the residence of Mrs. Dharamsi Thacker "Sea View", Warden Road, on Saturday last. The above is a photograph of the assembled guests, among whom were:—Maharani Laxmibaisaheb Gaikwad of Baroda, Lady Vithaldas Thackersi, Lady Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Fazulbhoi Chinoy, Miss C. M. Cursetji, (Co-secretary with Mrs. Stanley Reid), Mrs. A. Nemazi, Mrs. Cassumali Jaffer, Miss Jinnah, Mrs. Banaji, Dr. Mrs. D'Monte, Mrs. Saher, Miss D. E. Wacha, Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. Manchersha Taleyarkhan, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, Mrs. B. J. Dasai, Mrs and Misses Mayers, Mrs. Ishwardas, Mrs. Tyabji, Mrs. Adenwala, Mrs. Soondersdas Narandas, Dr. Miss Patell, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Balkrishna, Mrs. Singani, Miss Daver, Mrs. F. E. Dinsha, Miss Blowers, Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. and Miss Khan, Mrs. Fox, Miss Abraham, Mrs. David, Mrs. N. Kothare, Mrs. S. Kirtikar, Mrs. Govindji Madhavji, Mrs. H. Saraya, Mrs. Aibara, Misses Navalkar, Mrs. Vakil, Mrs. Dastoor, Miss Chinoy, Mrs. and Miss Banajee, Mrs. A. Nemajee, Mrs. M. H. Dehdusti, Miss B. Tyabjee, Dr. Miss Joshi, Mrs. B. B. J shi, Mrs. P. B. Mody, and others.

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

M. MAETERLINCK'S CONCLUSIONS.

The "Century Magazine" for September has a long article by M. Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet and dramatist, on the subject of "Life after Death." M. Maeterlinck discusses Spiritualism and reincarnation in the light of recent psychical research, and in view of Sir Oliver Lodge's address it may be interesting to give his statement of his position, however little one may agree with it.

M. Maeterlinck thinks that after making every allowance for the powers of suggestion, telepathy, and the "prodigious treasures of the subconscious memory," there still remain "some facts which perhaps call for another interpretation." He says:

"It appears to be as well established as a fact can be that a spiritual or nervous shape, an image, a belated reflection of life, is capable of subsisting for some time, of releasing itself from the body, or surviving it, of traversing enormous distances in the twinkling of an eye, of manifesting itself to the living and, sometimes, of communicating with them.

"For the rest, we have to recognise that these apparitions are very brief. They take place only at the precise moment of death, or follow very shortly after. They do not seem to have the least consciousness of a new or superterrestrial life, differing from that of the body whence they issue. On the contrary, their spiritual energy, at a time when it ought to be absolutely pure, because it is rid of matter, seems greatly inferior to what it was when matter surrounded it.

"These more or less uneasy phantasms, often tormented with trivial cares, although they come from another world, have never brought us one single revelation of topical interest concerning that world whose prodigious threshold they have crossed. Soon they fade away and disappear for ever. Are they the first glimmers of a new existence or the final glimmers of the old? Do the dead thus use, for want of a better, the last link that binds them and makes them perceptible to our senses? Do they afterwards go on living around us, without again succeeding, despite their endeavours, to make themselves known or to give us an idea of their presence, because we have not the organ that is necessary to perceive them, even as all our endeavours would not succeed in giving a man who was blind from birth the last notion of light and colour? We do not know at all; nor can we tell whethere it is permissible to draw any conclusion from all these incontestable phenomena. Meanwhile, it is interesting to observe that there really are ghosts, spectres, and phantoms. Once again, science steps in to confirm a general belief of mankind, and to teach us that a belief of this sort, however absurd it may at first seem, still deserves careful examination."

REINCARNATION.

So much for M. Maeterlinck on spiritualism. As to reincarnation, he says that whereas such a theory requires 'unimpeachable testimony, "what it has given us hitherto is only the first shadow of a proof begun." But even positive proof "would not put an end to the riddle. In principle, reincarnation sooner or later is inevitable, since nothing can be lost or remain stationary. What has not been demonstrated in any way, and will perhaps remain indemonstrable, is the reincarnation of the whole, identical person, notwithstanding the abolition of memory. But what matters that reincarnation to him, if he be unaware that he is still himself? All the problems of the conscious survival of man start up anew, and we have to begin all over again. Even if scientifically established, the doctrine of reincarnation, just like that of a survival, would not set a term to our questions. It replies to neither the first nor the last, those of the beginning and the end, the only ones that are essential. It simply shifts them, pushes them a few hundreds, a few thousands, of years back, in the hope, perhaps, of losing or forgetting them in silence and space. But they have come from the depths of the most prodigious infinities, and are not content with a tardy solution."

And, at the conclusion of his article, M. Maeterlinck returns again to the unsatisfactory results of the work of the "scientific spiritualists." He says:—

"Tight-pressed between the two riddles of the beginning and the end, they have almost nothing to tell us. They follow the tracks of our dead for a few seconds in a world where seconds no longer count, and then they abandon them in the darkness. I do not reproach them, because we have here to do with things which, in all probability, we shall not know in the day when we shall think that we know everything. I do not ask that they shall reveal to me the secret of the universe, for I do not believe, like a child, that this secret can be expressed in three words or that it can enter my brain without bursting it. I am even persuaded that beings who might be millions of times more intelligent than the most intelligent among us would not yet possess it, for this secret must be as infinite, as unfathomable, as inexhaustible as the universe itself.

"Nevertheless, the fact remains that this inability to go even a few years beyond the life after death detracts greatly from the interest of their experiments and revelations. At best, it is only a short space gained, and it is not by this juggling on the threshold that your fate is decided. I am ready to go through what may befall me in the short interval filled by those revelations as I am even now going through what befalls me in my life here. My destiny does not lie there, nor my home. I do not doubt that the facts reported are genuine and proved; but what is even much more certain is that the dead, if they survive, have not a great deal to teach us, whether because at the moment when they speak to us they have nothing to tell us, or because at the moment when they might have something to reveal to us they are no longer able to do so, but withdraw for ever, and lose sight of us in the immensity which they are exploring."

MARRYING A TITLE.

WARNING TO AMERICAN GIRLS.

The Marchesa Hoge San Girmano, who was formerly Miss Virginia Hoge, a famous beauty of Louisville, Kentucky, has arrived at New York from Naples, declaring herself disillusioned with the life of the Italian nobility and asserting her intention to sue for a separation from her husband, says a New York correspondent. She was asked whether she thought American girls should marry American or foreign husbands, and the Marchesa replied:—

"One is as bad as the other. I had ample opportunity to study American wives of foreign noblemen while in Rome. The trouble is that American wives cannot understand how their noble husbands can love more than one woman at the same time. And the nobleman cannot understand why his American wife should care what he does.

"American girls undergo strange disillusionments when they become the wives of foreign noblemen. They never understand the code of honour of European sets. The American matrimonial standards are also beyond the comprehension of society abroad. The American girl marrying at home is often the victim of a drinking husband. But drunkenness she may understand, even though she does not approve. The American man drinks to excess frequently, the foreigner seldom or never, but the foreigner's peculiar code makes a happy marriage with an American woman impossible.

"Gambling is one of the worst vices of the noble European, and no American girl can stand that and retain her self-respect. Ours was a love match. My husband was wealthy, and did not marry me for my money. I thought happiness was to be our lot, but our romance soon ended. I do not advise American girls to marry foreigners."

THE EFFECT OF BAD PLAYS.

If bad plays are produced at many theatres, the effect is not to send playgoers to those theatres where good plays are produced, but to drive playgoers away from the theatre altogether. Poor plays lower the tone of the play-house, so that it becomes the resort of the empty and the undeveloped. It is essential, therefore, that the managers of the theatres should have a standard continually before them. The standard must not be a rigid one, for human fancy is incalculable, and allowance must be made for vagrant moods. The managers of the repertory theatres have kept a standard before them, and it will be through the repertory theatres that the development of the English drama will come. It has to be confessed, however, that so far the repertory theatres have failed to make a mark on the English mind. One cause of this failure is that the provincial playgoer is something of a snob. He is not prepared to believe that a play has any quality at all unless it has had a long 'run' in London, and has been boomed in the London newspapers.—St. John G. Ervine, in "The Englishwoman."

SEASIDE RESORTS.

France is practically the only country in Europe, except England, in which a seaside town is found in the sense in which we use the phrase. Beginning with Calais, and going right down to Spain, the present writer ventures to assert that there is not one town on the whole coastline in which anything at all is done to attract the ordinary seaside visitor. The municipality—or what stands with them as a municipality—does nothing. This is a startling state of things when one considers that in practically every seaside town in England the municipality does something in the first place to attract visitors, and, having attracted them, to amuse them.—Richard Marsh, in the "Strand Magazine."

THE POETESS OF AGEN.

BOOK ON EXPERIENCES PLANNED.

Mme. Alice Crespy, the "poetess of Agen," who was recently acquitted after a most sensational trial on a charge of murdering her lover, the Abbè Chassaing has inevitably gravitated to Paris, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." As inevitably she has also been quickly attacked by journalists. To some of these she has given not only a much more detailed version of the death of the Abbè than she offered in court, but also a somewhat different account of the nature of her relations with that charming but erring priest. It would take too long to repeat all the new story, but it may be noted that though brought up with deeply religious feelings, which she still professes, Mme. Crespy has such a horror of the confessional that she avers that if she had a daughter she would rather see her dead at her feet than allow her to enter the confession-box.

She concluded an interview with a representative of the "Gil Blas" with the words: "I believe in God, and that is my whole religion. I fear Churches and am afraid of priests. I shun solitude, yet the world is hateful to me. I live between two departures, and yet death terrifies me. All my thoughts at present are concentrated on the writing of my book. Later on we shall see."

The book is to be called "Too Much Loved," and in it she attempts to paint the psychology of the Abbè Chassaing. She is supplying the facts, situations, and the ideas, and a young author named Hamel has contracted to put it into literary shape. One of the newspapers publishes a photograph of Madame in bed dictating to her collaborator.

Another side of this strange case which Mme. Crespy mentioned was the perhaps somewhat comprehensible animosity shown her by the Church. When ill in prison she appealed to a clerical relative for comfort in her affliction, but she states that he refused to visit her. Although she wrote: "I have been sick and in prison, and you have not visited me. I simply remind you of the words of the Divine Master," he yet maintained silence, and the clergy declined to permit her to perform her Easter devotions. This attitude of the clergy which Mme. Crespy complains of confirms what was said at the time by the arch-priest at Agen Cathedral to one of Mme. Crespy's family who sought sympathy with the words "Ah! Monsieur, we are sorely tried." The bitter reply came: "And what of us, Madame? Do you not think that we are worse tried than you? It will take twenty years to make up for this."

Mme. Crespy remarked that all material proofs of her innocence had been destroyed, and instanced that the medical examination of the hands and face of the deceased for gunpowder marks only took place two days after death, and after the body had been washed. It is superfluous, however, to repeat much more than she very pertinently said in self-defence as justice has already pronounced her innocent.

WOMEN AS TRADERS.

Recent development of the so-called woman movement, says the "Law Journal," lend a fresh interest to the records of feminine trading in the Bankruptcy Report. With the right of separate property women acquired the privilege of bankruptcy, and 390 exercised the privilege in 1912. The recent tide of national prosperity has affected the feminine as well as the masculine trader, for the failures among women in 1912 were nine fewer than in 1911 and one hundred and three fewer than in 1910. Grocery, drapery and haberdashery, millinery and dress making, and inn-keeping are the businesses in which the greatest number of failures occurred among women. While among men receiving orders are much more numerous than deeds of arrangement, among women deeds of arrangement are more common. The receiving orders made against women numbered 154, while the deeds of arrangement into which they entered numbered 236. Is it that women are more adroit in dealing with their creditors or that men, when they have women as their debtors, are more inclined to be forbearing? It is a significant fact that most of the women traders who became insolvent in 1912 were married. The report records the failure of 146 married women, 129 widows, and 74 spinsters. Does this mean that the speculative trading of the married woman is sometime the sheltering device of the scheming husband? The new Bankruptcy Act provides that, "where a married woman has been adjudged bankrupt, her husband shall not be entitled to claim any dividend as a creditor in respect of any money or other estate land or entrusted by him to his wife for the purposes of her trade or business until all claims of the other creditors of his wife for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied." That, no doubt, is a wise provision, though in the absence of a similar provision as to the claims of a wife, it affords a further illustration of the greater consideration with which the law is wont to regard the interest of women.

A PROGRAMME FOR THE FIELD-WORKER.

While political parties are discussing the relative merits of small ownership and small holdings, a highly controversial question, the immediate needs of the situation may be summed up under a few headings:—

(1) A minimum cash wage for adults varying from 17s. to £1 per week, according to the decision of independent District Wages Boards.

(2) Abolition of the custom that compels the labourer to lose time in wet weather.

(3) State construction of cottages with half-acre gardens, to be let rate free at a minimum of half-a-crown and a miximum of three shillings and sixpence a week.

(4) A club in every village, run on temperance lines; the parish schoolroom would serve in the majority of villages.

(5) Demonstrations in vegetarian cookery in every village in turn.

(6) State encouragement of beekeeping on a larger scale.

(7) Extension of the co-operative system to every village.

This will hardly be regarded as a sensational programme of reform, but it will avail to keep on the fields thousands of willing workers who are today scraping and saving the wherewithal to enable them to escape from the land of their birth.—S. L. Bensusan, in the "Pall Mall Magazine."

THE CREEDLESS MIDDLE-CLASS BOY.

A few parents actually say that they leave their children free to choose their own religion when they grow up. And it is an interesting fact that the more ignorant children come from the wealthier homes. Such boys have usually been surrounded with every precaution against external infection which nursery hygiene can devise; but truthfulness, obedience, and a sense of duty have not entered into the programme, and the only check to greediness is the after dose of some elaborately palatable medicine. This creedlessness of some 10 per cent. of boys would have its good side if honour and duty took the place of creed, but the total oblivion of God or duty to Him strikes at the root of natinal life.—S. De Brath, in the "Modern Churchman."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ITALIAN SOUP.
COLD FISH MOULD.
CETINJE MUTTON CUTLETS.
DUCK A LA WYVERN.
LIVER & RICE SCALLOPS.
FROZEN PLUM PUDDING.

Vegetables and liver for soup As. 5. Fish As. 10. Mutton As. 8. Duck Rs. 1-8. Eggs As. 7. Potatoes As. 2. Vgetables As. 3. Odds and Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 3-9.

ITALIAN SOUP.

Take a small cabbage, a head of celery, one each of carrot, onion and turnip, shred them finely; in some fat first fry the onion, then all the vegetables for ten minutes or so till a nice brown. To these add about half a pound of lamb's or calf's liver cut in small pieces and cook for another few minutes. Now add a seer and a half of water and let the whole simmer for an hour or so skimming if necessary. Have a teacupful of well cooked macaroni cut in small rounds, another of finely minced bacon fried crisp and add these to the soup 15 minutes before serving with flavouring to taste. Skim carefully and at time of serving add grated cheese to taste.

COLD FISH MOULD.

With the bones, skin and trimmings of any fish make a good stock flavoured with fried vegetables, gelatine added and a little Marmite or Lemco; strain clear for the aspic of the mould. Meanwhile, have the fish marinading in a mixture of sherry, lime juice, onion juice, tabasco sauce and a little oil for an hour or two. Put some of the aspic into a mould prettily garnished with tomato, cucumber and hardboiled egg rounds, then put a layer of the fish with stoned olives, chopped anchovy or red fish and capers; more aspic etc. till the mould is full. Set on ice and serve with a nice mixed and crisp salad round it, masked at the last with mayonnaise sauce.

CETINJE MUTTON CUTLETS.

Remove the bone from the best end of a neck of mutton, tie it well and braise it with a carrot and an onion for an hour or so. When cold cut it into cutles slantingly and mask them with a thick layer of well flavoured white sauce, then a coat of brown bread crumbs and a little arated cheese. Set them in a shallow pan and just cover them with a clear glaze sauce and let them heat through only. Serve them in a circle of lightly mashed and whipped potato, the whole sprinkled with grated ham and grated cheese.

DUCK A LA WYVERN.

Stuff the Duck with prunes rolled in thin little slices of bacon and braise it with a carrot and an onion for an hour or so, setting it on a large slice of bread or enough small ones to take the bird entire. Meanwhile make a sauce of a teacup of cashu nuts miced very finely fried a light brown thickened with a brown roux after adding a teacupful of stock and flavouring to taste. Serve the duck on the bread with the little rolls round and all masked with the sauce.

LIVER & RICE SCALLOPS.

Mince up the duck liver with a little ham or bacon, three tablespoonfuls of brown sacue, the same of tomato puree and wellboiled rice; mix well, flavour to taste and fill some well buttered scallop shells, with fried crumbs, put a little dab of butter on each and set in the oven till browned.

FROZEN PLUM PUDDING.

Set half a pound of stoned raisins to cook for twenty mnutes in two large cupfuls of milk. Beat the yolks of four eggs together with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and add them to the milk and just allow to thicken slighly. When cold add 2 tablespoonfuls each of finely chopped mixed peel, grated almonds and preserved ginger, with vanilla and any liquer to taste, though the latter is not necessary. Freeze in the usual way.

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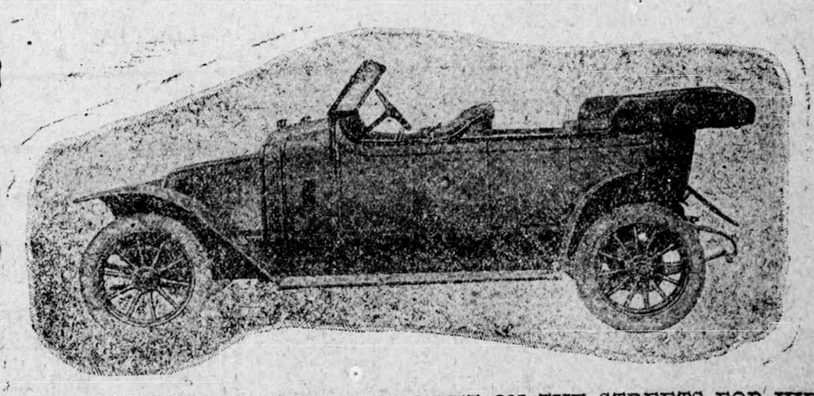

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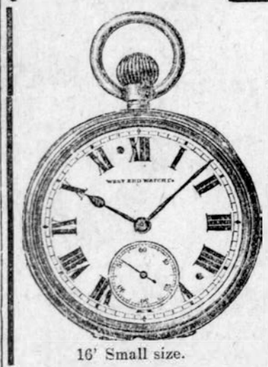

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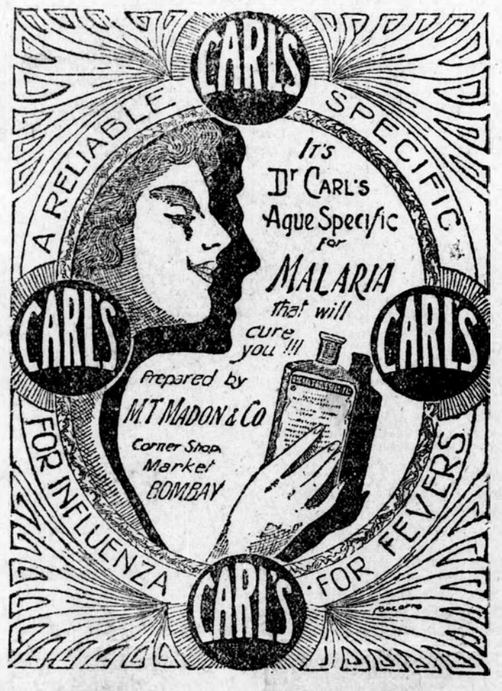

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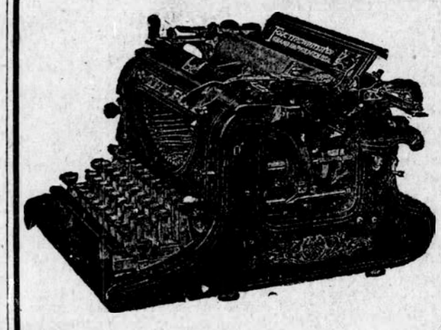

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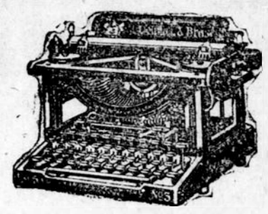

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